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Not Told in the Program

AN EDITORIAL

A Yearly Meeting Goal

A STUDY IN OUTLINE

Yearly Meeting in Germany

GILBERT MACMASTER

The Messenger of Peace

SUPPLEMENT

Indiana and Western Yearly Meetings

ON THE HORIZON OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

THE BETTER WAY IN CHRISTIAN APPEAL

Instead of passing Japanese exclusion acts, and sending gunboats to China and marines to Nicaragua, and then expecting our missionaries to take the sting out of such acts as these, we should seek to Christianize the acts of our Congress; we must seek to give our politics a Christian appeal rather than to give our Christianity a political force," said Dr. Ralph Sockman, pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, recently. "The increase of world travel which should further Christian missions," he said, "sometimes hinders the causes. American tourists seeing a few facts out of focus generalize hastily on whole countries. One contact with a French shopkeeper determines some people's whole attitude on the French debt. One experience with a Chinese coolie in Shanghai colors their view in missions in China. The church must conduct a more intensive and attractive program of publicity to counteract the influence of those misinformed travelers and the clever criticism of missions which appear in our popular magazines. These are read by many who never hear the other side of the story."—*World Service News*.

SOLOMON'S STABLES AT ARMAGEDDON

Discovery of the famous stables of Solomon during the excavations of the ruins at Armageddon, Palestine, has been announced from the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, by P. L. O. Guy, field director of the Institute's Megiddo expedition. The 3,000 year old stables on the town site of the great battle city of Armageddon, north of Jerusalem and about ten miles inland from the Mediterranean sea, covers half an acre. "Solomon laid out his stables very systematically," says the report, "the stalls being arranged in double rows. The horses about twelve to the row, stood facing each other, with a passage between the two rows of heads for the grooms and feeders. In front of each horse was a manger, and the rows of mangers were divided by massive stone hitching

posts, which still contain the original tie holes for the insertion of the halter ropes." Dr. J. H. Breasted, director of the Oriental Institute, who learned of the discovery by cablegram before leaving for Oxford, England, to represent the United States at the International Congress of Orientalists, declared that "such a discovery will be of great historical importance. Few people are aware that Solomon was not only an oriental sovereign but likewise a successful merchant." The Megiddo expedition is in the third year of a five-year campaign toward which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., contributed \$215,000 in 1925. Working under the present field director are seven members of the University of Chicago, a staff of trained Egyptian diggers, and two hundred natives of Palestine, most of them women.

THE NEW CALENDAR'S EXTRA DAY NAME

The *Living Church*, in supporting the movement for a new calendar, whereby we would have thirteen months of twenty-eight days each, proposes that the extra day, the 365th, be designated "World Peace Day," instead of "Year Day" as suggested in Cotsworth's plan. Says the editor: "Let it be celebrated annually in all civilized nations by appropriate demonstrations of international friendship and good will. Perhaps in this way the reformed calendar may, in addition to its purely utilitarian values, be made the means of furthering the Christian ideal of 'peace on earth, good will to men'." As to the plan itself for the new calendar he says: "The more we investigate the matter of a fixed calendar, with an equal number of equal months, each exactly divisible into an equal number of weeks, the more reasonable it seems. In the business world questions of paying labor, interest, accounting, dividends, and statistics would be amazingly simplified, as has already been proved by the Eastman Kodak Co. and other large concerns which have adopted the plan in principle. Ecclesiastically, the advantages of doing away with movable feasts, dominical letters, tables of precedence, and the like, are obvious, and the resulting simplification of the Church year would put an end to much of the confusion on this subject in the lay mind."

HIGH COST OF SICKNESS INDICATED

A bulletin issued by the State Charities Aid Association of New York quotes from a report by Homer Folks, LL.D., of New York, submitted recently to the health section of the International Conference of Social Work on the Distribution of the Costs of Sickness in the United States that "illness costs the people of the United States over \$15,000,000,000 a year and over ninety-three per cent of the burden is borne by the patients and their families." Yet the country according to him is spending only about \$76,000,000 a year for the prevention of illness. "Of all the moneys expended and earnings sacrificed in connection with illness," he pointed out "ninety-nine and a half per cent go for the care of the sick and for lost earnings, and only one-half of one per cent for the prevention of sickness. The amount spent for health by both public authorities and private agencies is only a drop in the bucket compared with the stupendous losses which still occur through illness."

SUGGESTION IN PEACE ADVERTISING

On a busy corner in Flushing, N. Y., where four roads meet, the first peace bulletin board in the world has been erected. As the motorists stop in obedience to the traffic whistle, they read its message set forth in letters of red, white and blue: "War can be prevented. The League of Nations is organized to prevent war. The United States should join the League. Why? Write to P. O. Box 157, Flushing, N. Y." The bulletin board is twelve feet high and fifty feet long and was built and will be maintained for months at the expense of \$900. The Flushing Branch of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association sponsored the venture.

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THE AMERICAN FRIEND

AUTHORIZED BY THE FIVE YEARS MEETING OF FRIENDS IN AMERICA

WALTER C. WOODWARD, Editor

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Not Told in the Program

PROGRAMS, like children, should be seen and not heard; at least not heard to the exclusion of the voice of the Spirit. Programs of conferences and gatherings, including Yearly Meetings, should be outlines for helpful guidance—servants, in a word. When they come to be considered as unbreakable as a piece of perfectly running machinery that must not be tampered with, they become masters. Unconsciously to those who are using them, they become more or less ends in themselves, to the overshadowing of the interests which they are made to promote.

Generally, programs represent the more formal and conventional. On the one hand they usually play up certain headlines who give public addresses. However much of information and inspiration they may bring, they are inadequate unless they stir up the pure minds and lead to action. On the other hand, programs provide for the performance of routine business—the acceptance of reports, appointment of committees and similar accustomed procedure. This is sometimes so well provided for and the program so meticulously observed that little opportunity is given, at least encouraged, for liberal discussion and searching consideration of fresh and living concerns that should arise from time to time.

It was not so in the sessions of Indiana Yearly Meeting just concluded. There was of course a printed program as usual. The customary business was taken care of in good order. It is no reflection on the good addresses and sermons given, to say that the program did not disclose the high places in the Yearly Meeting. And high places there were. Indiana Yearly Meeting is coming increasingly to be a deliberative body in which questions of import are freely discussed. Out of the discussion new courses of action are arrived at which betoken renewed life and progress. In at least three or four directions, distinct progress was marked during this year's sessions.

1. Strange as it may seem, the spiritual high watermark of the sessions came with the consideration of finances. The question of the United Budget was up and the Yearly Meeting's responsibility thereto. There was a general feeling that Indiana was not supporting the united work in the wholehearted, businesslike way that it should. It was plainly pointed out how, on one hand, Friends criticize because missionaries are not returned to their respective fields, and how, on the other hand, Friends in their respective Quarterly Meetings are withholding the support which is necessary to maintain our missionary and other work.

That the concern was genuine, substantial evidence was given. When it was proposed that the recommendation handed down by the last Five Years Meeting be

adopted and the Yearly Meeting treasurer be instructed to remit at the first of each month one-twelfth of Indiana's commitment to the United Budget, there was not heard a single dissenting voice. Indeed, there was a fervor of approval that was truly impressive. "Amens" were voiced that had rarely if ever been heard before, and it was evidently about all that some Friends could do to refrain from shouting. Pent feelings were finally expressed in a hymn of thanksgiving.

Moreover, there was evidence of a feeling of individual and joint responsibility for seeing that the subordinate meetings accept and care for their respective shares of the amount assumed by the Yearly Meeting. Thus Indiana joins Iowa and New England in putting the united work of the church on a sound, businesslike basis. When the other Yearly Meetings, whose representatives, as delegates to the Five Years Meeting, joined in passing this recommendation, also adopt it and put it into practice, they too may find how closely related to spiritual blessing is the question of finance. The Lord loves a regular as well as a cheerful giver.

2. Have we been hearing that perhaps the Meeting on Ministry and Oversight has had its day and has largely ceased to function? It is true that too often the sessions of this body are rather aimless, being given to pious platitudes in which there is little of the breath of life. Such a situation reflects lack of spiritual vigor and vitality in the local "select" meetings. On the contrary, some very vital concerns were developed this year in connection with the Ministry and Oversight body. If these concerns, which were approved by the general body, are in turn seriously shared by the subordinate meetings, there is much cause for reassurance that the spiritual conditions and activities of the Yearly Meeting will receive more adequate attention the coming year. The specific points of consideration will be found elsewhere in this issue.

3. Another concern which came from the Meeting of Ministry and Oversight and which was heartily approved by the Yearly Meeting, had to do with the more adequate preparation of those coming on in the ministry. A few years ago Indiana took a step forward in this direction by recommending a course of reading for prospective ministers and providing that the sanction of the Yearly Meeting be given before Friends may be recorded as ministers. A further step was now felt to be desirable and it was a long step, as indicated in our general report of the week's sessions. One of the most significant things relating to this action was that it was most earnestly supported by the ministers themselves. In fact it was primarily their own concern which prompted the course taken. There is

certainly no inclination to minimize the leadership of the Spirit in the work of the ministry. The inclination is rather to exalt the calling of the ministry by cooperating with the Spirit in giving it more to work with.

4. After all is said and done, the actual work of a Yearly Meeting cannot rise higher than the spirit of love which actuates it; the spirit which is manifested among its own members, and also which it manifests towards others. The Clerk performed a real service to the Yearly Meeting when bringing to it his concern that in this the anniversary year of the Separation, Indiana Yearly Meeting might send an embassy of fellowship to the Quarterly Meeting of the other branch which was in session in Richmond during Yearly Meeting week. The affirmative re-

sponse was spontaneous and unanimous, and whatever of blessing may have resulted to those visited was doubtless trebled to those who gave this evidence of Christian love.

These were some of the things not listed in the Yearly Meeting program as published. They represent deep-felt concerns, the sequel, for the most part, of much thought and faithful effort. It is more and more borne in upon us that what our Yearly Meetings in session most need is not more eloquent addresses, not more moving sermons, and not more water-tight business session compartments. We need more time in which to confer, to deliberate and to discuss; more time in which to consider how we may bring to fruition our eager hopes for advancing the Christian cause.

At Indiana Yearly Meeting

A Backward and a Forward Look

A century of activity plus seven years is the record of Friends in Indiana Yearly Meeting. Many have been the concerns to claim the attention of this body since its organization in 1821. The personnel of leadership has changed from time to time, the outlook has been modified and intensified and the spirit of good fellowship renewed as Friends have conferred to review the results of a year's effort and make plans for more efficient service. Again this year, representatives from the sixteen Quarterly Meetings assembled at Richmond in the Timothy Nicholson Memorial Meeting-house, August 27 to September 2, and spent the week very profitably, and many voiced their appreciation for the privilege of sharing what was called a "beautiful" Yearly Meeting. A beauty in good fellowship, in kindly cooperation, in constructive effort was felt and enjoyed, as was also the love which abounds when the Holy Spirit has right of way in group activity.

The automobile helps people to come and go quickly long distances, consequently the personnel changed considerably throughout the week, the result being quite noticeable, especially in the early morning and the evening meetings. The new dining room facilities and the many rooms suitable for committee work rendered delightfully possible a despatch in achievements that permitted greater opportunity for social enjoyment. In knowing one another better, Friends could give the word of encouragement more effectively and receive that goodwill which strengthens the determination to "carry on" at the home meeting. Some faces were missed among the longtime regular attenders for which the memorial hour offered, in part, an explanation. Benjamin Johnson and Eliza W. Hiatt were mentioned in a list of departed Friends, the memory of whom is tenderly cherished. Joseph A. Goddard was not able to be present this

year, but John W. Pickett, of Winchester, had his 93rd birthday anniversary on August 28 and spent the following day at Yearly Meeting. Charles G. Carpenter, in his 93rd year, was in his accustomed seat every day, and George N. Hartley of Fountain City faithfully represented the octogenarians.

WELCOME TO VISITING MINISTERS

The Clerks were at the table for the opening session, three of whom have served in this capacity for several years. Owing to the removal of Percy M. Thomas to Iowa Yearly Meeting for pastoral work, Arthur M. Charles was appointed Clerk in his place, with Isadore Wilson Kirk as Recording Clerk, Edwin P. Trueblood and Edith J. Hunt as Reading Clerks and Parvin W. Bond as Announcing Clerk. Visiting ministers were welcomed: Mary Rachel Rutter of London Y. M., Senjiro Kameyama of Japan Y. M., J. Gurney Wright of North Carolina Y. M., Charles Emminger of Ohio Y. M., Oliver P. Bantz and Marie Cassell of Iowa Y. M., and Isabelle Kenworthy of Oregon Y. M. Herbert I. Hadley of Ohio Y. M. and Fanny Elliott Mills of California Y. M. were presented at a later session. Epistles were read from London and Dublin Yearly Meetings, from General Conference Friends in Baltimore and in Philadelphia, and a digest from the Yearly Meetings in the Five Years Meeting.

Following the reports of the work of the American Friends Service Committee, Murray S. Kenworthy presented the Caravan team who had spent the summer in Missouri, William Webb and Roscoe Stinetorf, students in Earlham College, and outlined a program for Peace and Service in these middle States where six Yearly Meetings are cooperating. He also gave the address at the Foreign Mission session and made an earnest appeal for greater zeal in this department of work. "Christian missions,"

he said "mean somebody must attempt an heroic practice of God that the word may not be clouded and dulled because of what we do. If we can hold Jesus Christ before the world, that is our supreme opportunity." The Home Missions and Social Service Committee reported progress in both the local Yearly Meeting and in the Five Years Meeting, and Percy M. Thomas spoke at length of the work being offered in a study course for rural pastors in Ohio which he attended during the summer and gave an address on "Friends and Rural America." Trained leaders for rural communities was a vision with great promise and efforts were being made to assist interested ministers in preparation for better community work.

CHRISTIANS URGED TO VOTE AS CHRISTIANS OUGHT!

The Temperance Committee reviewed the work of the past year and presented reports from the Five Years Meeting Board and from the Anti-Saloon League. Friends were urged to see that all dry votes were polled at the coming election in support of dry candidates. Edmund T. Albertson of Western Yearly Meeting, Executive Secretary of the Indiana Council of Religious Education, gave the Prohibition address and pointed out the educational responsibility involved in the temperance issue. The people of Europe are pleading with America to stay dry. The church should help public school teachers to see that they have a real task in this question. He urged all to vote as Christians ought to vote this fall. Rachel Rutter spoke of the erroneous reports concerning prohibition in America given in English papers, and of how the temperance people in England were watching with deep interest the experiment being tried in this country. She had come to see for herself what was being done in Canada and the United States. Mary E. Woodard presented her report as

fraternal delegate to the W. C. T. U. convention last October.

Peace interest centered in oration contests, ten young people from the several Quarterly Meetings appearing as candidates entered an elimination contest, the three best being heard the following day. The winner in the final contest was Aletha Johnson, of Winchester Quarterly Meeting, who gave "What Price Glory?" The Religious Education program also included a contest in Bible Memory work, when one from each of three Quarterly Meetings recited a portion of Scripture and the blue ribbon was awarded by the judges to David Webb. The address on Religious Education following a report of the year's work was given by Marie Cassell recently appointed Field Secretary for the Board of Religious Education of the Five Years Meeting.

A concern for the abolition of Capital Punishment which was forwarded from New Garden Quarterly Meeting was considered and referred to the Permanent Board for further consideration with the hope that something might eventually be presented to Congress.

The 76th annual report of White's Manual Labor Institute was presented by the Secretary and called forth many expressions of appreciation for the good work being done for boys and girls, the daily average for the past year being 211.

The changes in the Queries proposed by the Five Years Meeting were considered and approved to become effective when four-fifths of the Yearly Meetings ratify them. A form of affirmation was approved and directed to be printed in the next edition of the Indiana Discipline as follows: "I do solemnly and truly declare and affirm that the evidence I shall give in the cause now in hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth for which I will answer under the pains and penalties of perjury." It was further stated that a person taking the affirmation does not make any show of his hand or any gesture.

GREETINGS FROM JAPAN

An interesting feature one morning was the address by Senjiro Kameyama on conditions in Japan and the work of Friends there, which was ably interpreted by Gordon Bowles. Japanese and American relationships was a tender spot since 1924. The problem has become intense in Japan and something should be done to remedy it. They were watching the experiment in prohibition in this country and the attitude of the people in the coming election, as the results will greatly effect Japanese decisions concerning this as a national problem for them. Friends in Japan were hoping that the outcome would be a fitting beginning for world consideration of the problem. The Clerk expressed appreciation in having him present and in hearing his interpretation of Japanese ideas and problems.

The work of the Evangelistic, Pastoral and Church Extension Committee was reviewed through reports of the Secretary and

the Treasurer and approved. The Superintendent had faithfully attended the meetings under his care and had successfully conducted a Ministers' Short Course that was well attended. He presented Donald Spittler who is doing pastoral work at Amboy and was being recommended for the ministry. A day of prayer for the efforts of the Evangelistic Committee was set for November 4. He hoped that the Ministers' Short Course for next year might be held at Quaker Haven on Dewart Lake. The meeting approved the recommendation that Chas. E. Hiatt continue as Superintendent for the ensuing year. At this session, Richard Newby, Superintendent of Western Yearly Meeting, was introduced and made a few remarks bringing greetings from his Yearly Meeting which closed its sessions last week.

UNITED BUDGET INTERESTS

An animated discussion regarding the acceptance of \$30,000 as Indiana's portion of the united budget for the Five Years Meeting and apportionment on the same basis as Yearly Meeting stock developed into an expressed willingness to assume that amount and apportion it among the Quarterly Meetings on a membership basis plus ability and interest, the Treasurer of each Quarterly Meeting being encouraged to send in each month one-twelfth of the amount agreed upon for the year. The Yearly Meeting Treasurer was instructed to pay each month at least one-twelfth of the amount paid last year, borrowing if necessary, in order that the Boards may meet their obligations without borrowing or curtailing temporarily their pledges. This was considered a decided step in advance of former years and gave new courage to the Executive Secretaries and members of the Boards. A goal of freewill offerings will be worked out by the Executive Committee to facilitate the local groups in meeting their share.

Much appreciation was felt for the work of the Ministry and Oversight body which had devoted much time to a study of "State of Society" as gleaned from reports based on a questionnaire issued a year ago. The Committee was enlarged and drafted a program of religious activities for meetings on Ministry and Oversight throughout the Yearly Meeting, which was adopted with the hope for a closer cooperation between adults and young people in the church program.

The work of the Committee to provide a suitable study course for those desiring to become ministers and are unable to attend college was approved, and also the recommendation that the Evangelistic and Pastoral Committee appoint a committee to be responsible for the plan of examination of such candidates. The recommendations of this committee presented a year ago, with a few changes later made by them, include a four-year course of study with examinations, for those to be recorded henceforth as ministers. A certificate of credit from any reputable school, college or seminary may be accepted in lieu of an examination in any subject of the course. The candidate

will be required to pass an examination on the Book of Discipline which will entitle him to a certificate for one year and permit him to perform the marriage ceremony and obtain clergy rates from the railroads. The certificate may be renewed each year provided one or more subjects in the course of study have been passed in examination and the candidate continues in pastoral, evangelistic, or other labors to which he has been assigned by the Yearly Meeting. The plan adopted will be effective at once for all prospective candidates in the Yearly Meeting.

A concern was voiced by the Clerk that some recognition be made of the fact that 100 years had elapsed since a sad and serious separation had occurred in Indiana Yearly Meeting which all now greatly regretted. Accordingly, the Clerk was directed to name a deputation to visit the General Conference Friends at their Quarterly Meeting gathering on Saturday morning. Four representative Friends, Esther Cook, Fred E. Smith, Alice C. Lawrence and William Webb, were appointed to that service and reported later that they were most cordially received and were happy in the privilege of conveying a message of goodwill which was warmly reciprocated. This was in keeping with the spirit of the meeting which had stressed the need for disregarding divisions in the Christian world and promoting brotherhood.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Following the reports of the Board of Trustees, President and Treasurer of Earlham College, which were approved with appreciation, the educational address was given by William C. Dennis, an Earlham alumnus of the class of '96, now of Washington, D. C., and considered an authority on international law. He spoke at length on the Multilateral Treaties recently signed in Paris and said that the preservation of the peace of the world is the most important practical problem before the world today. He gave the historical background of the Briand-Kellogg pact, urged the establishment of better machinery for international peace, and begged his fellow Friends to make the pact, if ratified by the Senate, work in the spirit of William Penn. "As Friends it is our great duty to make these treaties mean what they say. Peace, justice and law are an eternal trilogy. We must trust it, use it and insist upon it. Any sane procedure is better than none."

The Young Friends and others enjoyed a dinner at Earlham Hall Saturday evening with community singing and toasts, followed by their session of the Yearly Meeting in Goddard Auditorium. Numbers were given on the new pipe organ and President Edwards gave an address on "Young People in the Church Program." He showed how young people today need the church, and the church needed young people with their contributions to successfully carry out the great commission geographically, socially, telescopically and microscopically. The needs of the modern world to be met only by

Christianity are sufficient challenge to anyone to identify himself with such an organized agency having so great a program as the church.

The devotional half-hour periods at the close of the morning sessions were addressed this year by local ministers as were also the evening meetings for worship. Visiting ministers found opportunity for messages at the morning meetings for worship. The Music Committee arranged for special numbers that were well distributed throughout the week and were much appreciated. The organ recitals by Gertrude Mote King were happy occasions for lovers of music, a feature the new Johnson Memorial pipe organ makes delightfully possible.

The closing day devoted to worship was a pleasing climax to the rather strenuous activities of the week. The weather was most favorable and many assembled to share in the exercises. The Bible School was conducted as usual for departments except that adults assembled together in the main auditorium for a study of the lesson, and the visitors went where their interest found greatest attraction. At 10:30 a. m., the Junior Church met as usual, with visitors under twelve years meeting with them. Richard R. Newby spoke on "The Family of God" in the larger gathering. The afternoon message by B. Willis Beede was on "The Armor of God," and following the report of the Devotional Service Committee the adjourning minute was read to meet next year on the last Monday in September.

A FEW POSTSCRIPTS

Arthur M. Charles was heartily welcomed back to the Clerk's desk where he served so acceptably two years ago, although there was general regret that Percy M. Thomas was lost to the Yearly Meeting, thus necessitating his retirement as Clerk.

The Yearly Meeting took special note of the loss to American Quakerism suffered in the death of John R. Cary who had so recently retired as Clerk of the Five Years Meeting; also of the death of Edmund Stanley, the first Clerk of the Five Years Meeting.

Rachel Rutter made herself helpfully at home with timely remarks. Indeed she remarked to us that our procedure reminded her very much of London Yearly Meeting.

Our aged friend, John W. Pickett, deserves a little paragraph all to himself. We hope we may be as eager, keen and alert and apparently as physically fit at 75—yes at 50—as he is at 93.

This was almost a "home talent" Yearly Meeting. With the exception of occasional aid from Western, nearly all the speakers were indigenous. It's well enough to be thrown on our own now and then, lest we become too dependent upon others.

Among important appointments made was that of H. Clark Bedford as a mem-

A MODEL FOR SUMMER ACTIVITIES

Indiana Town Follows Up Daily Vacation Bible School With Recreation Program

The three churches of Bloomingdale, Indiana, Friends, Methodist and Christian—held their first Union Daily Vacation Bible School this summer, which was considered a splendid success. The school was conducted for four weeks, May 7 to June 1st, in the public school building. The Standard Course was used. The enrollment was as follows: Kindergarten 24, Primary 18, Junior 30 and Intermediate 18, total 90, with an average attendance of 79. There were twenty teachers and assistants who gave full or part time without compensation.

The expense of the school was \$73.80 which was met by contributions from some of the community organizations and the three Bible Schools, offerings taken in the school and an offering at the closing program. The four offerings, taken on Fridays, in the school totaled \$25.55. Out of this amount \$12.90, (two offerings), was sent to the International Association of Daily Vacation Bible Schools for their extension work.

The Kindergarten children were furnished a lunch each morning and a special treat each Friday, the latter being furnished by the merchants of the town. The other departments had a picnic one afternoon near the close of the school.

The closing program was held in the

ber of the Earlham College Board of Trustees to succeed Joseph A. Goddard who declined re-appointment after long, long years of devoted and faithful service. Friends appointed to serve on the new Board of Missions to be organized next May were: Chas. M. Woodman, Flora T. Sayers, Elizabeth H. Emerson and Everett Reece.

Indiana approved the revised Queries proposed by the Five Years Meeting but not until George Hartley, D.D. (Doctor of Discipline) held us, and quite properly so, to disciplinary procedure.

If there were any in attendance who do not believe in mixing religion and politics, they had an uncomfortable sitting while E. T. Albertson was giving the temperance address. From the general trend of his remarks we gathered that on the whole he rather leaned toward Hoover for President!

After years of discussion, with sentiment pretty evenly divided between pro and con, Indiana Yearly Meeting returns to its former schedule. Next year the sessions will open on the last Monday in September. And that's that!

Friends Church and a large and appreciative audience was present to hear the program and see the exhibit. At the closing program fifty-nine children were presented certificates for faithful attendance. First, second and third places were awarded in each department for the best articles of the various kinds of hand-work.

A concern developed among the workers in the Vacation School that some kind of a constructive program of helpfulness for the boys and girls of this community, having a population of 550 in the town, be arranged for the rest of the summer. They felt there should be something in addition to the teaching and worship program offered by the Churches on Sunday. They recognized that no child should work all of the time and that one of the most potent factors in shaping life and character is in a proper use of spare time and a proper direction of the child's play.

This concern resulted in arrangements being made for a Recreational Program to be conducted under the auspices of the three churches Wednesday afternoons. An executive committee composed of three members, one from each participating church, secured a Director in the person of Mrs. Maude Hadley Cure, and she arranged for the help of fifteen leaders and assistants who gave full or part time to the work. The two hour period from 2 to 4 P. M. was divided into three equal periods of forty minutes each. The nature of the first period varied in the different groups, the second period was used for play and the third period for handwork. The effort was made to arrange games and handwork suitable for each group. In addition to handwork and games the following characterized each group: Kindergarten, stories and Rhythm Band; Primary, the theme of health, which was carried out by the use of posters and stories, and also carried over into the recreational period by the use of health games; Junior Boys, The Friendly Indian Club, which is the first section of the Christian Citizenship program of the Y. M. C. A.; Intermediate Boys, a miscellaneous program teaching observation, etc.; Junior and Intermediate Girls, the 4 H. Club, which had its own officers, who conducted the club meeting and helped the leader plan the activities of the club. Health Posters were secured from the Indiana Tuberculosis Association and divided between the various groups to be used by the leaders in giving health instruction. These health posters and the handwork were on exhibit in store windows in the community for a few days after the close of this activity. Some of the articles of handwork were sent to the Riley Hospital, Indianapolis, for the children.

The purpose of this summer activity has been to provide a good quality of leadership for association with the children and the type of a program that would make a contribution toward growing a strong body and developing Christian character and good citizenship.

A Yearly Meeting Goal

Program of Spiritual Activities for Meetings on Ministry and Oversight

A year ago (1927) the Meeting on Ministry and Oversight of Indiana Yearly Meeting felt the need for more detailed and specific information regarding the spiritual condition of the local meetings. It therefore prepared an outline of questions under the following heads: the Individual, the Home, the Community, the Nation, and the World.

The regular reports which came to hand in 1928, indicated that serious thought had been given by local meetings on Ministry and Oversight to the spiritual condition of the membership. After discussing these reports, the Yearly Meeting's Meeting on Ministry and Oversight seemed to hear the voice of God calling for an advance. "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward," was the challenging command that came to the body.

It was suggested that the outline of questions be recast into a program of spiritual activities. It was the thought of the body that the program might well be used by the Meeting on Ministry and Oversight of each local meeting as the basis for a number of earnest conferences during the year in the hope that it might prove helpful in pointing the way to an enriching spiritual service on the part of the whole meeting. We urge local Meetings on Ministry and Oversight to invite younger and older concerned Friends to share with them in the consideration of the outline.

The outline as set forth below is not all inclusive, but is suggestive of some lines of effort which obviously lie within the Meeting on Ministry and Oversight's field of endeavor. As our meetings vary according to their geographical location and numerical strength, some of the points included will not apply in all meetings.

I. THE INDIVIDUAL

In an effort to minister effectively to the spiritual life of each individual for whom the meeting has a responsibility, the following lines of work are suggested:

A. Evangelism.

Through personal effort on the part of the pastor, elders, and overseers; and by means of carefully chosen groups of concerned Friends, the individual should be sought after in the home or place of labor, and presented with the claims of the Master. Careful attention should be given to the Bible School, Young People's groups, i. e. Christian Endeavor, or Study Circles, and to the stated and special meetings as places which afford abundant opportunity to win people to Christ.

B. Meeting for Worship.

1. Discuss and choose from among the following as the end or goal of your meeting for worship: group fellowship with

God, deepening the spiritual life, religious teaching, opportunity for the development of spiritual gifts, a living sense of the presence of God, the conversion and up-building of the people.

2. Keep an accurate record with a view to determining the number of resident adult members, children and attenders in the community who are not Friends, who attend the meeting for worship.

C. Friends Testimonies.

Through sermons, group discussions, and the circulation of Friends literature, seek to lead both the younger and older attenders of the meeting to a clear understanding and acceptance of Friends testimonies, i. e., priesthood of believers, peace, communion, and sacredness of personality, etc.

II. THE HOME

Recognizing the fundamental place that the home should occupy in our community and religious life, we suggest that the Meeting on Ministry and Oversight arrange for group conferences to discuss the basis and value of Friends custom of Marriage, the meaning and methods of observing daily family worship, home care and nurture of children, and means of encouraging Friends to attend meeting for worship as families.

III. THE COMMUNITY

"The new test of success is not what is happening in the church, but what is happening in the community."

Study your community—

(a) As suggested in the outline at the end of this program.

(b) Discover, if possible, what group in your community,—young people, farm tenants, factory workers, or business and professional men, show least interest in the churches. Study their reasons, and seek how your Meeting may make Christ real to them.

(c) Study the spiritual needs of your community which are not satisfied through the churches as they are, and what your Meeting can do to meet these needs.

Examples of needs:

Making God real

Teaching of true worship

Teaching Christianity as life

Teaching Christian Race relations

Christianizing industry, including tenant farming.

IV. THE NATION

The meeting is urged to make a careful and systematic attempt to build a wholesome respect for the observance of law and order in the community; to stand kindly and firmly for those principles upon which our nation was founded, i. e., justice, the right of free speech, religious freedom and the ballot.

V. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Recognizing that we are living in a world all parts of which are being drawn into more intimate relationships, and, that as a result of this fact, there are tremendous possibilities for mutual understanding, cooperation, and constructive good will, we suggest that each meeting take time to study the life of other races and nations; that every Friend be encouraged to share Christ with others by prayer, and the giving of personal service and material possessions systematically through the United Budget; and that every effort be made to so completely Christianize all of our own personal, national, and international life that Christ's Kingdom may actually come among men.

It should be clearly understood by every Friend that this outline is suggestive, not mandatory; that it relates more particularly to the spiritual concerns of the Meeting on Ministry and Oversight; that in carrying into effect the suggestions which it offers, attention will have to be given to the activities of all groups contained within the meeting.

It should be further understood that while this program of spiritual activities is not a questionnaire, the regular reports on the State of Society which are prepared each year should include specific information on the points covered by the outline.

By direction and on behalf of the Meeting on Ministry and Oversight of Indiana Yearly Meeting.

H. O. MILES,

EDNA REDDICK,

Clerks.

OUTLINE FOR COMMUNITY STUDY

To be used with the Program of Spiritual Activity.

Rural Communities.

1. Draw an outline map, showing roads, railroads, trading centers, schools and churches of your neighborhood. With your map in hand, go to your nearest trading center and ask your bankers, merchants, managers of elevators, creameries or cooperatives of any kind, to point out how far out along each road they or their organizations serve a majority of the people. Ask for the same information from your local doctors, lawyers, school principals, editors, farm bureau agents or officers of social organizations. Exceptional services, such as those performed by furniture stores, music stores, etc., should be excluded. Ask some member of each local church to locate on your map the homes of all church members.

Draw a line on your map from point to point indicated by each person interviewed, showing the boundaries of the area served by him or his organization. After all have been interviewed and boundaries drawn for all, the community boundary line should be drawn in red, to include the area within which a majority of the people are served by a majority of the service agencies of your trade or school center. If your trade

and school centers are in different places, include in your community the areas served by both.

2. Find out as accurately as possible, the population of your community as thus bounded.

3. Find out the average attendance of every church in the community, add these numbers together to get the total number of church attenders, and compare with the population of the community.

4. Compare the total Sunday School attendance of all churches with the total enrollment in public schools, including high schools.

City Communities.

"A city church is located far more by the homes and places of work of its people than by the position of its plant." (H. Paul Douglass, in 1000 City Churches.) A city church usually has two communities.

Community A. Its immediate neighborhood, within a fairly definite radius around the Meetinghouse.

Community B. Groups of families or individuals who are neighbors to the scattered members or attenders of the church, near either to their homes or to their places of business, perhaps even co-workers in shop or office.

A study of the immediate neighborhood of a city church may be made by following the general plan suggested for a rural community, first determining the boundaries, perhaps by locating on a map the homes of attenders, then estimating the population within those boundaries. Church affiliations of the neighborhood population must be found out usually by house to house canvass, unless a record is kept by a local church federation.

A very interesting study of the scattered families and persons who are "neighbors to" members of the Meeting, may be made by each member preparing a numbered list of his or her neighbors, friends and co-workers, checking on the list all those who attend any church.

SEVEN SURPRISES

It is said that the Christian Steward who honestly tithes his income will have seven surprises and my own experience confirms these statements. They are:

First. He will be surprised at the amount of money he will have for the Lord's work.

Second. He will be surprised at the deepening of his own spiritual life.

Third. He will be surprised at the ease with which he meets his own obligations.

Fourth. He will be surprised at the pleasure found in larger giving.

Fifth. He will be surprised at the satisfaction in the practice of Stewardship in time, talents and possessions.

Sixth. He will be surprised at himself for not having adopted the plan sooner.

Seventh. He will be surprised at the new appreciation of the goodness of God. Wichita, Kan. W. S. HADLEY.

ALL ARE INTERESTED IN THIS WEDDING

Marriage of New Missionaries to Africa is Solemnized at Friendswood, Texas

The marriage of Everett Kellum and Ruth Baker was solemnized in the assembly room of Friendswood Academy at Friendswood, Texas, Sunday Evening, Aug. 26, 1928, at the close of the regular church services, in the presence of about three hundred witnesses.

The pastor, Luther Dillon, had chosen the Missionary passage, Rom. 10:8-15, for the scripture lesson, speaking of the simplicity of the gospel message, the need of messengers and the privilege of such service. At the close of the sermon, the pastor withdrew.

After the rendition of the solo, "I love you truly," by Miss Marie Davis; Miss Mildred Bales at the piano, the well-known strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March were heard as the Pastor advanced up the aisle followed by the bridegroom and his brother Cecil who took their places before the palm-banked altar awaiting the coming of the bride, on the arm of her father, Thomas Baker, and preceded by her maid of honor Miss Ethel Perry.

The ceremony was beautiful and impressive; the ring service being used. After the vows were taken and the bridal party, with the families of the bride and groom who were all present, had departed, Gorman Doubleday dismissed the assembly.

On the following Wednesday evening, a shower and reception, which was also a farewell, were given in honor of the young couple who are so soon to leave for Africa to begin their life work together. Over one hundred were present. A short program of games, musical numbers, readings and speeches had been arranged and refreshments were served. Numerous beautiful and useful gifts were received by the young couple from their many friends, and a sum of money from those who wished them to choose their own gifts. The bride and bridegroom after thanking their friends, each told something of their prospective work in Africa.

We are sure they will be successful on the field as they are both well trained and qualified for their positions and both are earnest Christians who are anxious to be about their Master's business.

They both come from Quaker stock that has proven its ability to suffer if need be for Christ's sake. One of Everett Kellum's maternal ancestors, a Haworth, came to America on the same ship with Wm. Penn, and endured the hardships of pioneer life and was true to the Quaker principles, while Ruth's maternal grandmother, Sarah E. Ransome, was a descendant of Richard Ransome the "Quaker miller" mentioned

in George Fox's Journal. He became a Quaker in 1676 and was imprisoned fifteen years for his faith. His great grandson, John Ransome, Ruth's great great grandfather, came to America in 1793 and was a member at Yorktown, Westchester county, New York. She is related to J. Edward Ransome of Tennessee.

Her maternal grandfather, James Mason Thistlethwaite, was descended from Arthur Thistlethwaite of Carperby, Wensleydale, who "suffered as a Quaker six years and twenty-nine weeks imprisonment at York." Another ancestor, Margaret Thistlethwaite, joined Friends with her children about 1687.

Her father's ancestor, Thomas Baker, with his family joined Friends "in time of persecution" and he is reported by Besse (Vol. 2 p. 146) as having been imprisoned with others in the county gaol of York in 1682 at least a year and three quarters for his conscientious refusal to pay tithes.

Such is the Quaker background of these new missionaries, whom we wish Godspeed in the work to which he has called them.

EMMA B. STEVENSON.

ANOTHER FRIENDSWOOD WEDDING

The Friends of Kansas Yearly Meeting are glad to report that Northbranch Academy and Friendswood Academy have met at Friends University and have joined hands to take the Gospel of Peace and Glad Tidings of Good things to Darkest Africa. We are sure that the glow of the "Kansas Sunflower" and the smile of the "Texas Bluebonnet" will be a much-appreciated blessing wherever Everett and Ruth Baker Kellum shall go.

When Elizabeth Osburn, daughter of Della Dillon Osburn who with her sister Edith Dillon Beeman and Gilbert Bowles were the first graduates from Northbranch Academy, was married to Leigh R. Barrett, graduate of Friendswood Academy these Friends Schools again joined hands and will take the Gospel to League City folk.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of W. C. and Della Osburn on Sabbath afternoon, August 26, when their daughter Elizabeth H. was married to Leigh R. Barrett in the presence of the immediate family and relatives of the bride and groom. Luther Dillon, pastor at Friendswood, officiating, using the ring ceremony. The bride was a member of this year's graduating class of Friendswood Academy and is a beautiful and accomplished, as well as consecrated young woman and will be a capable assistant to her husband in the Lord's work. Leigh R. Barrett is well known to Friends, being a graduate of Friends University and having served as Field Secretary of the Kansas Yearly Meeting C. E. Union. He also served for a time at Southland Institute. They are taking up pastoral charge of the League City, Texas Meeting.

The Messenger of Peace

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS

IN PREVIOUS numbers of this journal we have not hesitated to point out the very obvious weaknesses latent in The Peace Pact, or the Multilateral Treaty for the Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy: that it does not outlaw war; that it does not provide machinery for the settlement of international disputes. Despite such weaknesses the fact remains that the Pact is a step in the direction of the substitution of negotiation and arbitration for warlike settlement of disputes. As such, and because it has the support of public opinion, it is a valuable step in the right direction. It is not the end, but only the beginning. In forthcoming numbers of this paper we shall point towards other things that must be accomplished. In this number we refrain from further comment and print the text of the Treaty:

TEXT OF PACT OF PARIS

The President of the German Reich, the President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Poland, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic;

Deeply sensible of their solemn duty to promote the welfare of mankind;

Persuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made to the end that the peaceful and friendly relations now existing between their peoples may be perpetuated;

Convinced that all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means and be the result of a peaceful and orderly process, and that any signatory power which shall hereafter seek to promote its national interests by resort to war should be denied the benefits furnished by this treaty;

Hopeful that, encouraged by their examples, all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavor and by adhering to the present treaty as soon as it comes into force, bring their peoples within the scope of its beneficent provisions, thus uniting the civilized nations of the world in a common renunciation of war as an instrument of their national policy.

Have decided to conclude a treaty and for that purpose have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

NAMES OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES

The President of the German Reich, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Mr. Paul Hymans, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of State.

The President of the French Republic, Mr. Aristide Briand, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India.

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations, the Right Honorable Lord Cushendun, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

For the Dominion of Canada, The Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs.

For the Commonwealth of Australia, the Honorable Alexander John McLachlen, Member of the Executive Federal Council.

For the Dominion of New Zealand, the Honorable Sir Christopher James Parr, High Commissioner for New Zealand in Great Britain.

For the Union of South Africa, the Honorable Jacobus Stephanus Smit, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in Great Britain.

For the Irish Free State, Mr. William Thomas Congrave, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State.

For India, the Right Honorable Lord Cushendun, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty the King of Italy, Count Gaetano Manzoni, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Paris.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Count Uchida, Member of the Privy Council.

The President of the Republic of Poland, Mr. A. Zaleski, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Benes, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Who, having communicated to one another their full powers found in good and due form have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

ARTICLE I. The high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

ARTICLE II. The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

ARTICLE III. The present treaty shall be ratified by the high contracting parties named in the preamble in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements, and shall take effect as between them as soon as all their several instruments of ratification shall have been deposited at Washington.

This treaty shall, when it has come into effect, as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, remain open as long as may be necessary for adherence by all the other powers of the world. Every instrument evidencing the adherence of a power shall be deposited at Washington and the treaty shall immediately upon such deposit

become effective as between the power thus adhering and the other powers parties hereto:

It shall be the duty of the Government of the United States of America to furnish each Government named in the preamble, and every Government subsequently, adhering to this treaty with a certified copy of the treaty and of every instrument of ratification or adherence. It shall also be the duty of the Government of the United States of America telegraphically to notify such Governments immediately upon the deposit with it of each instrument of ratification or adherence.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in the French and English languages, both texts having equal force, and hereto affix their seals.

Done at Paris the 27th day of August in the year 1928.

Subscriptions are due for renewal at this time. Please send in your amount as soon as possible. All additional donations will be welcome.

The Messenger of Peace

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WILBUR K. THOMAS JOHN O'H. HARTE
Editors

Contributing Editors

Marjorie Hill Allee	Gilbert L. MacMaster	E. Merrill Root
Anna L. Curtis	H. Linneus McCracken	Elbert Russell
Paul Jones	Bertram Pickard	James T. Shotwell
Thomas R. Kelly	Alexander C. Purdy	Walter C. Woodward

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THE PACT OF PARIS—A BRITISH INTERPRETATION

BY RENNIE SMITH, B.SC., M. P.

BY the time these lines appear in print the Kellogg Pact will have been signed. Statesmen in the sight of all the world will have rendered their solemn promise to outlaw war as an instrument of national policy. So far as the signature is concerned, the only thing that remains in doubt is whether the American Senate will support the signature given in the name of the American nation. It is one of the difficulties of American foreign policy that a signature given carries no validity until it has been confirmed. So long as America had little except a foreign policy for the New World, such a procedure mattered little, either to America or anybody else. It will be interesting to foreigners to see, whether under the influence of sharing the responsibility of the wider politics of the world, this particular aspect of the Constitution does not, in practice, undergo a modification.

Now that the Pact is signed, how does it look to our British eyes, both in retrospect and prospect? British public opinion unquestionably finds the chief value in this American "try" for peace as a moral document. It is the expression of the earnest goodwill and the aspiration of the American people. We repeat the solemn words again to ourselves: "The high contracting parties...condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy (and) agree that the settlement...of all disputes...shall never be sought except by pacific means."

No condition; no reservation. The beast is underfoot and beyond the pale. It is the authentic voice of the American people. If any American Government, or indeed any other, dares to act to the contrary, they will have to reckon with the American people. But when this same document is held in the hands of statesmen and lawyers, then we all begin to shake our heads. For as a legal document, as a juridical instrument, it looks at the world through its fingers. A strong

body of public opinion in Great Britain has made a calculated attack on the reservation made by Sir Austen Chamberlain, and which has become known as the British Empire Monroe Doctrine. We shall continue to work for the removal of this reservation and for a more inclusive conception of what that "war" is which has been outlawed.

But I am writing to my American friends. Let me say quite frankly then, that I have never ceased to marvel at the simplicity and the ease with which Mr. Kellogg took it for granted on behalf of the American nation, that when war had been renounced, the question of self-defence remained unaffected, and that each nation must, in the nature of things, be its own judge as to when it was waging a war of self-defence. To quote his own words "Every nation is free at all times, and regardless of treaty provisions, to defend its territories from attack or invasion, and it alone is competent to decide whether circumstances require recourse to war." For if this ultimate generosity is to be conceded to any and all States, what is it, indeed, which has been prohibited? Did not Germany wage a war of self-defence in 1914? At least, she said she did, and a large part of the nation maintains this proposition to this day. According to Mr. Kellogg the Germans are the only people who, through their Government, have a right to judge such a matter. Did we not all wage self-defensive wars from 1914 to 1918? Does Mr. Kellogg mean to tell the world in a reservation which he takes for granted as not requiring discussion, that Germany, for example, could start a world war again in 1928, following precisely the model of 1914, and still be well within the four walls of his Pact?

As long as such a reservation as this is held in the mind of any statesman as binding and decisive for action, we are juridically back again in the days of international anarchy of 1914. The German Republic, in-

deed, gives us a better example. For it has sworn never under any circumstances to go to war with France, and to submit its cause in the last resort not to its own private judgment but to third party arbitral judgment. It is the first Great Power which has signed the Optional Clause and closed the gap, so far as it is concerned, in the Covenant of the League of Nations, whereby war might creep in as a judge.

The reservations, then, leave plenty of work for peace workers still to do. There is another aspect, too, which I find present to many British minds. It is not enough to say we will not go to war. For war, in history, has been the great Decider. If war is not going to decide in future what is? A mere blank in a void will decide nothing. What is the machinery for peace decision-making which can take the place of war? We follow with great interest the best American minds which are working in this field, the positive field, of which the simple refusal of war is the negative. As I read again the simple, plain, unconditional words of the Kellogg Pact I say "The door has been closed on war with a bang that resounds throughout the world!" But, alas, I see those statesmen at Paris, even while they sign with their fingers, have contrived to push open the door again with a block of reservations. They had their feet on the block, pushing hard, even as they wrote. Mr. Kellogg's feet, in truth, I found as big as any.

The reservations, however, are not in the written undertaking. We can work so that the will of the people may prove that the feet of these statesmen are but feet of clay. What has been reserved by one Government may be unreserved by another. In the meantime, will the estimates for the three fighting services of the British Government be appreciably reduced in the coming year? And the American Government? This coming year? If war to so great an extent has

(Continued on page 659)

SMITH, HOOVER AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

HERBERT HOOVER bitterly disappointed those working towards World Peace by the contents of his acceptance speech of August 11, 1928. While declaring himself in favor of World Peace, he was outspoken in defense of the Coolidge Administration's record for the maintenance of a powerful navy.

We quote his own words:

I.

"There are two cooperating factors in the maintenance of peace—the building of goodwill by wise and sympathetic handling of international relations, and the adequate preparedness for defense. We must not only be just; we must be respected. The experiences of the war afforded final proof that we cannot isolate ourselves from the world, that the safeguarding of peace cannot be attained by negative action. Our offer of treaties open to the signature of all, renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, proves that we have every desire to cooperate with other nations for peace. But our people have determined that we can give the greatest real help—both in times of tranquility, and in times of strain—if we maintain our independence from the political exigencies of the Old World. In pursuance of this, our country has refused membership in the League of Nations, but we are glad to cooperate with the League in its endeavors to further scientific, economic and social welfare and to secure limitation of armament * *

"We have been and we are particularly desirous of furthering the limitations of armaments. But in the meantime we know that in an armed world there is only one certain guarantee of freedom—and that is preparedness for defense. It is solely to defend ourselves, for the protection of our citizens, that we maintain armament. No clearer evidence of this can exist than the unique fact that we have fewer men in army uniform today than we have in police uniforms, and that we maintain a standing invitation to the world that we are always ready to limit our naval armament in proportion as the other naval nations will do likewise. We earnestly wish that the burdens and dangers of armament upon every home in the world might be lessened. But we must and shall maintain our naval defense and our merchant marine in the strength and efficiency which will yield to us at all times the primary assurance of liberty, that is, of national safety."

II.

This attitude towards national defense was deplored by many members of the Republican Party, and brought a letter to the *New York Times*, on August 20, 1928, from Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, in which he said:

With "reference to Mr. Hoover's accept-

ance of the time-worn but wholly false argument that what he describes as 'adequate preparedness for defense' is a factor cooperating in the maintenance of peace. The contrary is now the well-demonstrated fact. The sober and solemn words of Viscount Grey of Fallodon on this point, based on most unusual observation and experience, ought to carry conviction to any open and honest mind. Mr. Hoover dismisses with a few perfunctory words the truly remarkable treaty just now to be signed by ourselves and all the great Powers of the earth pledging renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy and chooses this moment to repeat that 'we must and shall maintain our naval defense * * * in the strength and efficiency which will yield to us at all times the primary assurance of liberty; that is, of national safety.'

"Listen to this sentence: 'We must not only be just; we must be respected.' Is it not plain that the thought behind the word 'respected' would be more accurately expressed by the word 'feared'? What sort of mind and nature is it which can at this stage of the world's history deliberately find a basis for respect in force rather than in justice? Is not the just man, the just nation, respected? Are not Holland and Belgium, Switzerland and Denmark respected? Surely the repetition of this ancient and discarded doctrine will not be accepted by the masses of the Republican Party or by the people.

"It is but a few months since the Secretary of the Navy presented proposals for a program of naval construction which affronted the intelligence and the moral sense not only of the American people, but of the entire world. Fortunately public opinion rose promptly in its might and slew the monster before it had done much damage. The House of Representatives so hacked to pieces the official proposal that it could not be recognized by its own parent. Then the Senate contemptuously threw the whole thing upon the legislative garbage-heap, where it now lies, unwept, unhonored and unsung.

"That amazing proposal was made in the interest of 'national security', meaning thereby swagger, and it rested upon precisely the principle which Mr. Hoover now enunciates and accepts. A whole host of Republicans dissent absolutely on this point and will make that dissent manifest by every means in their power. When the American people pledge renunciation of war they mean what they say, and take it for granted that our fellow-nations mean what they say. We shall not support any policy which would at once enter upon a new and enlarged plan of naval construction under the guise of defending ourselves against some Power which has only just

taken a formal pledge not to attack us. The contradiction and the hypocrisy of it all would be comic were they not so unspeakably tragic."

We have criticized in these columns month by month American foreign policy towards Nicaragua and the Latin-American countries. We have pointed out that a truly enlightened policy must take the place of the blundering and trouble-making policies now pursued. We have pointed out that these policies are antagonizing the whole of the South American continent against us, and also the republics of Central America.

III.

Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, in his acceptance speech of August 22, 1928, joins the already influential group of people in this country who are determined that these things shall be changed, and that a return to an unselfish and enlightened foreign policy must supplant the policies of the present Republican Administration. Because his words so closely echo our words over many months, and because Truth must be recognized and honored, no matter who speaks it, we print in full those portions of his address that deal with foreign affairs:

"The Constitution provides that treaties with foreign powers must be ratified by a vote of two-thirds of the Senate. This is a legal recognition of the truth that in our foreign relations we must rise above party politics and act as a united nation. Any foreign policy must have its roots deep in the approval of a very large majority of our people. Therefore, no greater service was ever rendered by any President than by Woodrow Wilson when he struck at the methods of secret diplomacy. Today we have close relations, vital to our commercial and world standing, with every other nation. I regard it, therefore, as a paramount duty to keep alive the interest of our people in these questions and to advise the electorate as to facts and policies.

"Through a long line of distinguished Secretaries of State, Republican and Democratic alike, this country has assumed a position of world leadership in the endeavor to outlaw war and substitute reason for force. At the end of President Wilson's Administration we enjoyed not only the friendship, but the respectful admiration of the peoples of the world. Today we see unmistakable evidences of a wide-spread distrust of us and unfriendliness to us, particularly among our Latin-American neighbors.

"I especially stress the necessity for the restoration of cordial relations with Latin America, and I take my text from a great Republican Secretary of State, Elihu Root, who said: 'We consider that the indepen-

dence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations deserve as much respect as those of the great empires. We pretend to no right, privilege or power that we do not freely concede to each one of the American republics.'

"The present Administration has been false to that declaration of one of its greatest party leaders. The situation in Nicaragua fairly exemplifies our departure from this high standard. The Administration has intervened in an election dispute between two conflicting factions, sent our troops into Nicaragua, maintained them there for years, and this without the consent of Congress. To settle this internal dispute, our marines have died and hundreds of Nicaraguans in turn have been killed by our marines. Without consultation with Congress, the Administration entered on this long-continued occupation of the territory of a supposedly friendly nation by our armed troops.

"To no declaration of our platform do I more heartily commit myself than the one for the abolition of the practice of the President of entering into agreements for the settlement of internal disputes in Latin-American countries, unless the agreements have been consented to by the Senate as provided for in the Constitution of the United States. I personally declare what the platform declares: 'Interference in the purely internal affairs of Latin-American countries must cease', and I especially pledge myself to follow this declaration with regard to Mexico as well as the other Latin-American countries.

"The Monroe Doctrine must be maintained, but not as a pretext for meddling with the purely local concerns of countries which, even though they be small, are sovereign and entitled to demand and receive respect for their sovereignty. And I shall certainly do all that lies in my power to bring about the fullest concerted action between this country and all the Latin-American countries with respect to any step which it may ever be necessary to take to discharge such responsibilities to

civilization as may be placed upon us by the Monroe Doctrine.

IV.

Turning from Latin-American affairs to the wider outlook on World affairs, especially with a view to the attainment and maintenance of World Peace, Governor Smith proceeded:

"The evil effect of the Administration's policy with respect to Latin America has extended to our relations with the rest of the world. I am not one of those who contend that everything Republican is bad and everything Democratic is good. I approve the effort to renew and extend the arbitration treaties negotiated under the Administration of President Wilson. But the usefulness of those treaties as deterrents of war is materially impaired by the reservations asserted by various nations of the right to wage defensive wars, as those reservations are interpreted in the light of President Coolidge's record. Defending his policies he announced on April 25, 1927, the doctrine that the person and property of a citizen are a part of the national domain, even when abroad. I do not think the American people would approve a doctrine which would give to Germany, or France, or England, or any other country, the right to regard a citizen of that country or the property of a citizen of that country situated within the borders of the United States a part of the national domain of the foreign country. Our unwarranted intervention in internal affairs in Latin America and this specious reason for it constitute the basis upon which other countries may seek to justify imperialistic policies which threaten world peace and materially lessen the effectiveness which might otherwise lie in the multilateral treaties.

"The real outlawry of war must come from a more substantial endeavor to remove the causes of war, and in this endeavor the Republican Administration has signally failed. I am neither militarist nor jingo. I believe that the people of this

country wish to live in peace and amity with the world. Freedom from entangling alliances is a fixed American policy. It does not mean, however, that great nations should not behave to one another with the same decent friendliness and fair play that self-respecting men and women show to one another.

"In 1921 there was negotiated a treaty for the limitation of the construction of battleships and battle cruisers of more than 10,000 tons. It was approved without party dispute as a start of the process of removing from the backs of the toiling masses of the world the staggering burden of the hundreds of millions of dollars that are wrung from them every year for wasteful transformation into engines of destruction. For seven years the Republican Administration has followed it with nothing effective. No limitation has been placed upon land armaments, submarines, vessels of war of under 10,000 tons displacement, poisonous gases or any of the other machinery devised by men for the destruction of human life. In this respect our diplomacy has been futile.

"I believe the American people desire to assume their fair share of responsibility for the administration of a world of which they are a part, without political alliance with any foreign nation. I pledge myself to a resumption of real endeavor to make the outlawry of war effective by removing its causes and to substitute the methods of conciliation, conference, arbitration and judicial determination."

We knew that Herbert Hoover had world experience, and we had hoped out of that experience there would be born a high idealism for World Peace. We find it is otherwise. He, whom we had expected to lead the world towards disarmament, points toward preparedness. On the other hand, Alfred E. Smith has inherited from Woodrow Wilson something of that fine idealism that accomplished so much for World Peace, despite all its imperfections; and that if given authority again will doubtless go further along the same road.

AROUND THE WORLD EVERY MONTH

July 16-August 15, 1928

AUSTRALIA

July 19.—Agrees to sign Kellogg Peace Treaty with reservations.

BELGIUM

July 18.—Agrees to sign Kellogg Peace Treaty with reservations.

CANADA

July 19.—Agrees to sign Kellogg Peace Treaty with reservations.

CHILE

July 24.—Concludes first half of current year with surplus of 20,000,000 pesos, and

newly floated national loan of 25,000,000 pesos is promptly subscribed by local financial houses.

CHINA

July 20.—Report that China will not renew treaty with Japan, but demands new treaty with equal rights for each nation.

July 24.—Withdrawal of American Marines announced: 1,350 American officers and men from Tientsin; 13 planes with 95 attached men. A total of 2,467 enlisted Marines and 148 officers still remain in China. Of these 90 officers and 1,437 men are in Tientsin area, and 58 officers and 1,030 men at Shanghai.

July 25.—Mr. Kellogg announces that U. S. will begin negotiations for tariff revision.

July 27.—United States and China sign new commercial treaty, very favorable towards China.

August 2.—Reports of split in Nationalist Party; discounted later.

August 3.—Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to U. S., is appointed head of Chinese delegation to Geneva.

August 8.—Agreement with Great Britain regarding Nanking incident of 1927.

August 15.—All China indignant and rallies to Nationalist Government in protest

against Japanese claims to Manchuria and Shangtung.

COLUMBIA

July 30.—Signs arbitration treaty with Mexico.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

July 19.—Hands favorable reply to American Legation at Prague regarding Kellogg Peace Treaty. Agrees to sign with reservations outlined.

EGYPT

July 19.—Houses of Parliament suspended for at least 3 years. King Fuad and Ministry invested with full authority; press subject to censorship.

July 25.—Senators and Deputies protest against suspension which they consider illegal.

FRANCE

July 16.—Agrees to sign Kellogg Peace Treaty with reservations.

July 27.—Invites Mr. Kellogg to Paris to sign Treaty.

July 31.—General disappointment at Mr. Kellogg's refusal to discuss foreign affairs when he visits Paris.

GERMANY

August 8.—Dr. Stresemann will talk on Rhineland evacuation on visit to Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN

July 19.—Agrees to sign Kellogg Peace Treaty with reservations, and also right to protect "certain regions" which "constitute a special and vital interest" to her safety.

July 30.—Naval Agreement between France and Great Britain. It is believed that agreement relates to cruisers and submarines, and rumors are current that a military "understanding" with France is included. Badly taken in Germany and the United States.

Five cruisers of Kent class completed. Standard displacement, 10,000 tons; deep load, 13,360 tons. Horsepower, 80,000. Speed, 31½ knots. Equipped with 8 inch guns, range 29,000 yards. Armament, \$3,500,000. Torpedoes, \$12,250. Require 679 officers and men.

August 2.—Belief that agreement with France limits capital ships of more than 10,000 tons; airplane carriers, surface ships less than 10,000 tons, and sub-surface craft of more than 600 tons.

August 7.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, due to illness, will not go to Paris for to sign Peace Treaty.

August 8.—Agreement with China over Nanking Incident of 1927.

August 9.—Requests League of Nations to consider its correspondence with Mr. Kellogg over the Kellogg Peace Treaty.

August 10.—Denial that Naval Agreement means pooling of resources. No agreement, not only a "suggestion".

August 14.—British Army Council decides to allow Royal Irish Hussars to participate in French military manoeuvres in Rhine-

land. Storm of protest in Germany and England. Unfavorable comment in the United States.

HOLLAND

August 7.—Arbitration agreement with United States results in award of Las Palmas Island, in the Sulu Archipelago, being awarded to Holland.

INDIA

August 6.—Report boys' riot in Bangalore dispersed by fixed bayonets. Newspaper reports suppressed.

IRISH FREE STATE

July 16.—Agrees to sign Kellogg Peace Treaty, with reservations.

ITALY

July 16.—Agrees to sign Kellogg Peace Treaty with reservations.

July 17.—Giovanni Giolitti, former Premier, dies at age of 85.

JAPAN

July 20.—Agrees to sign Kellogg Peace Treaty, with reservations.

July 22.—Strongly objects to China's denunciation of Sino-Japanese treaty.

July 31.—Does not desire to annex Manchuria but must protect her rights.

August 8.—Warns China that she will not permit Treaty to be cancelled, and if abrogation is persisted will take whatever steps necessary to protect her rights.

JUGO-SLAVIA

July 25.—General Hadjitch fails to form neutral government. King Alexander calls on Anton Koroshetz, former Minister of Interior and leader of Popularist Party, to attempt form Cabinet.

August 2.—First meeting of Skupshtina since tragedy of June 20th. Croatian Opposition and Agrarian Parties absent.

August 8.—Stefan Raditch, leader of Croatian Peasant Party, dies from wounds received June 20th.

August 13.—Neuttuno Conventions with Italy ratified by Parliament.

LITHUANIA

Is warned by France that she must make peace with Poland over Vilna.

MEXICO

July 17.—President-elect Obregon assassinated in Mexico City.

July 24.—Obregonista Party draws up plan of action, which declares against death penalty, even for assassin. Also demands ejection of the Morones Laborites, which are held responsible for killing of Obregon.

July 25.—Report Aaron Saenz, Governor of Nuevo Leon State, and prominent Obregonista, would accept Presidency if nominated. President Calles' term will expire next December 1st.

July 26.—Aaron Saenz declares himself in support of President Calles.

July 27.—Report President Calles will re-

sign December 1st and that he will assist in nomination of Aaron Saenz as successor.

July 30.—Jose de Leon Toral, assassin of Obregon, states he killed for religious purposes. Denies he is connected with any group or person.

July 30.—Signs arbitration treaty with Columbia.

August 2.—Attorney General Correa Nieto asserts assassin of Obregon belonged to terrorist organization headed by the Ab-bess Maria Conception Acevedo de la Llata.

NEW ZEALAND

July 19.—Will sign Kellogg Peace Treaty, with reservations.

NICARAGUA

July 19.—Report over 600 ex-rebels surrender, but without arms.

July 24.—Report Sandino fled from country.

July 27.—56 former rebels surrender to Marines.

July 29.—National Election Board accepts nomination of Adolfo Bernard and Julio Cardenal as Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates.

PANAMA

July 27.—Mr. Kellogg states U. S. will not supervise elections.

PHILIPPINES

July 16.—Governor-General Stimson urges economic development of Islands.

August 9.—Signs bill providing for technical and civilian advisors to Governor.

POLAND

July 18.—Agrees to sign Kellogg Peace Treaty, with reservations.

PORTUGAL

July 22.—Revolution quickly crushed.

RUMANIA

July 30.—Nicholas Titulescu resigns as Foreign Minister.

RUSSIA

August 7.—United States will not invite Russia to become original signatory to Peace Treaty.

SOUTH AFRICA

July 19.—Agrees to sign Kellogg Peace Treaty, with reservations.

August 13.—Appoints High Commissioner in London as signatory for Treaty.

UNITED STATES

July 21.—Mr. Kellogg says, "multilateral treaties . . . will not entangle the United States in European affairs nor entail any obligations under the League of Nations."

July 27.—Mr. Kellogg will go to Paris to sign Treaty, but will not discuss the war debt situation or any other European problems. Much disappointment in Europe over this decision.

August 2.—Mr. Kellogg declares naval compromise between France and Great Bri-

tain overcomes one of the difficulties which two countries had not settled at Preparatory Commission for Disarmament. Agreement one of principle only, and will be submitted to next session of Commission. Franco-British suggestion bears on question of whether cruisers and destroyers shall be limited by global or total tonnage, or whether they will be limited by categories. Mr. Kellogg asserts naval questions have no bearing on the Multilateral treaty.

August 8.—The United States does not

want Spain and Russia to become original signatories to Kellogg Peace Treaty.

August 9.—Mr. Kellogg states that interpretations to the Multilateral Treaty are in no way a part of the pact, and cannot be considered as reservations. The Treaty stands exactly as it was proposed by him in the first place, and nothing in the way of reservations have been inserted in the text.

August 10.—Pres. Coolidge does not anticipate any reduction in army and navy by

reason of Kellogg Multilateral Treaty. He views the army and navy as purely for defense, and therefore cannot see why a treaty whose primary purpose is to prevent attack can be concerned with the matter of national defense.

August 13.—Secretary of State Kellogg will sign Peace Treaty on behalf of the United States, and will visit the Irish Free State to return recent visit of the Irish President, William Cosgrave, to this country. He will not visit London.

HAITI AS IT IS TO-DAY

The July number of THE MESSENGER OF PEACE contained an article entitled, "Behind the Haitian Smoke-Screen" by John O'H. Harte. This was a severe criticism of American occupation of Haiti. An eminent Haitian has undertaken to reply to the article in question. For many reasons we must content ourselves with publishing his article under a pseudonym, "Jean Desmornes". This writer has a thorough knowledge of Haiti; has lived for many years in the United States, and believes that his country will be truly prosperous, peaceful and happy when it has established American methods of government, of which he is a profound admirer.

We also present a summary of "Behind the Haitian Smoke-Screen" by its own author, who criticized the occupation.

EVILS OF THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION

BY JOHN O'H. HARTE

IN my article published in the July number of THE MESSENGER OF PEACE I stated that during "the summer of 1915 President Guillaume Sam executed 200 political prisoners." This being too much for the relatives and friends of the executed ones, the President's life was sought. He entered the French Legation for protection, but the mob followed him and dragged him forth, tearing him limb from limb.

Previous to this incident, the United States Government had made repeated attempts to secure control of Haiti through the regular diplomatic channels, but without success. Immediately after the violation of the French Legation, and the murder of President Sam, a United States' cruiser entered Port-au-Prince (the capital) and landed armed forces, thus proceeding to "occupy" the country.

A Convention was imposed upon the people, giving the United States consider-

able power, and imposing a loan of \$25,000,000 (not \$30,000,000 as was stated in the original article) at 6 per cent; this through New York bankers.

In 1916 a new Constitution was forced upon the country. This Constitution further extended the powers of the United States. "Under the original Haitian constitution it was forbidden for foreigners, or foreign corporations, to acquire land in Haiti. The new Constitution was changed so that foreigners could acquire land. The economic conquest of Haiti was under contemplation, as the political conquest was already an actuality. The Haitian National Assembly refused to consider this Constitution", and was therefore forcibly ejected from its Chambers by United States' Marines, who thereafter prevented the Assembly from again convening.

In 1922, Louis Borno was selected by the United States' Government as future

President. "Louis Borno was not, however, the son of a Haitian citizen and therefore could not become President, according to the Haitian Constitution". He was elected, nevertheless, and is now President.

In the elections, the United States' Marines have violated the conception of free and equal elections, such as is demanded by the United States in Nicaragua. Marine trucks have been placed at the disposal of supporters of President Borno.

The Government of the country is not in competent civilian hands. Of the five "Treaty Officials", the Commissioner is General John H. Russell, and three of the five officials are United States' Marines. I also pointed out, in my article, that the press cannot be truly representative of Haitian conditions owing to the fact that the United Press, and the Associated Press, are represented by Marine, or ex-Marine, publicity men.

BENEFITS OF THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION

BY JEAN DESMORNES

I HAVE been interested in reading the article published in the July number of THE MESSENGER OF PEACE, under the title "The Haitian Smoke-Screen", and am going to ask you, in the interest of fairness to the policy pursued in Haiti by the United States Government, and for the better understanding of your readers, to permit me to answer you, by way of a summary of the facts as you state them, with the following observations stripped of all partisan prejudice.

First of all, it is important to note that if President Guillaume Sam was arrested at the French Legation at Port-au-Prince by the relatives and friends of his victims and

then turned over to the crowd, his massacre was the work of revolutionary soldiers who later fought against the American expeditionary forces under the name of Cacos, and who are known for their barbarity. They are natives of a mountain region which is inaccessible, and therefore little explored up to the present day. I regret to have to establish this distinction between peoples which bear allegiance equally to Haiti, but it seems to me that this is only a matter of fairness to the great mass of country and city people, whose hospitable customs and native gentleness have frequently been the subject

of favorable comment from foreign travellers on the Island.

On the other hand, if it is true that the United States Government exercised heavy pressure at the time of the negotiations for the Convention, the influence of this pressure has been on the modality of this diplomatic instrument, and on the interpretation of the line of action of the American agents in Haiti provided for by the treaty, and not on the actual principle of the Convention. It is well-known, in fact, that the intervention of the United States was welcomed throughout the country as a guarantee of peace by a population heartily tired of perpetual civil

wars which were as useless as they were ruinous to the country.

As to the scope of these powers, agreed upon at the Convention after a fixed period of Haitian-American collaboration, the United States Government wished them to be sufficiently sweeping to render as efficacious as possible the assistance which it offered and to assure success within a relatively short period.

The financial operation, which raised a loan of 25 millions *not* 30 millions) at 6 per cent for the Haitian Government, had for its object the permitting, by means of a repurchase effected at a time which was manifestly favorable, of the liquidation of a debt already in existence contracted in France under very disadvantageous conditions; the freeing of the country from the threat of foreign claims always hanging over it, and the furnishing of immediate funds for public work destined to promote the development of the country by establishing a system of roads between the towns and cities, connecting them with the centers of agricultural production; by the development of the ports, and by the carrying out of a complete program for rural schools of agriculture and technical training, up to the time of the loan which were non-existent.

The dissolution of the legislative chambers in 1917 was the work of the regular government of the country and consequently bore no suspicion of illegality. This dissolution is explained by the continual obstruction which the Chambers put in the way of all the Government's attempts to initiate the program of reforms which the Convention had brought about. It was illogical to have accepted the Convention in order to oppose the policies which were its legitimate outgrowth.

The question of the admission of foreigners to property rights in Haiti has been made the subject of various urgent recommendations on the part of sage spirits who were anxious to assure the country that the access of foreign capital would bring nothing but harm and would permit exploitation.

The continuance of this prohibition in the former Haitian Constitutions had become somewhat traditional and sentimental, inasmuch as the reasons which had necessitated its adoption had long ago ceased to exist.

The question of the eligibility of Mr. Louis Borno to the presidency has been raised purely for political ends by opponents disgruntled at the defeat of the candidate of their choice. It is, in fact, a question of international law relatively easy to solve. The Constitution of Haiti stipulates that in order to be eligible to the presidency one must be the son of a Haitian father. The Constitution of 1816 on its part declares that Haitians are all individuals born in the country, or those born in foreign countries who come to live in Haiti, provided they have African or Indian blood in their veins. Now, Mr. Eugene Borno, born of parents native to San Domingo (which before its independence belonged to Haiti), where they had played an important political role before taking refuge in Martinique, came to live in Haiti in 1842—thus entirely fulfilling the condition required in the Constitution of 1816, and becoming, through it, a Haitian.

It is evident that, due to the principle of territoriality of laws, the provision in the Haitian Constitution should be placed before any contrary interpretation of foreign law, such as, for example, that of the French, which would say that Mr. Eugene Borno had to keep his former nationality in coming to live in Haiti.

Finally, the opinion expressed several times (by the United States' Government) that the Haitians are not ready to practice self-government does not mean at all that there does not exist in Haiti a group of people quite capable of controlling their own destinies—that would be manifestly contrary to the evidence. This opinion refers rather to the insufficient presence in the country of a middle class such as is indispensable to the normal functioning of any democratic plan of government, a class without which the leadership of the upper class is useless.

The democratic regime which places sovereignty in the people presupposes on the part of the people an average education sufficient to assure the clear and judicious exercise of this sovereignty. It implies the necessary existence of a social group which because of its well understood interests is deeply attached to the ideas of order and stability indispensable to the unobstructed functioning of public institutions; of a social group sufficiently powerful, numerous and self-respecting to demand respect for these institutions and to give its moral support to the controlling upper class.

How can such a group be developed if not by means of agricultural and technical education, and by placing the country on a sound economic footing which will be propitious for this development; by establishing a system of roads necessary for the penetration of the country districts, and for the easier transportation of goods; by the policing of these country districts; the developing of the ports, and the putting into effect of a suitable fiscal policy?

Such is the work which the Government of the United States is carrying on in Haiti in cooperation with the national government of Mr. Louis Borno.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE made a most significant gesture, if not the most surprising one in the history of the Pacific, when he appointed Mr. Tsunejiro Miyaoka, an eminent Japanese lawyer of international reputation, to the post of the American non-national Member of the Permanent International Commission provided for in the so-called Bryan treaty between America and Uruguay.

Ever since the immigration question excited the public interest on the Pacific coast, and the American and Japanese interests were erroneously heralded to be conflicting in the Far East, the press and agitators have succeeded in creating a vague but general belief that these two nations are opposed to each other at every turn of their events. There is no need of concealing the fact that the Japanese people felt mortally wounded when the Immigration Law passed in the United States Senate in 1924 under peculiar political and international circum-

stances. But it is also true that thinking Americans have done everything in their power as wisdom permitted them, to show their real feeling of amity and deep seated sense of justice toward Japan.

The Commission comes directly from the President of the United States representing the interests of the entire nation in its relations with Uruguay, and that in the Western Hemisphere where the Monroe Doctrine is held supreme. From the very nature of the composition of the International Commission, it was expected that the United States would appoint someone rather favorably disposed, from a country favorably inclined toward her. And the choice happened to be Mr. Miyaoka of Japan.

That Mr. Miyaoka enjoys not only the respect and confidence of the people of this nation, but also of many foreign countries, goes without saying. But the fact that the American President chose a subject of Japan, proves broad-mindedness and far-

sighted statesmanship on his part. It is the existence of such a spirit and the support that her people give to it, that they enjoy the place of honor in international affairs. It is exactly in such a spirit that we look to just relationship and lasting friendship between our joint guardians over the Pacific. —*International Gleanings from Japan* (Tokyo).

THE PACT OF PARIS— A BRITISH INTERPRETATION

(Continued from page 654)
been renounced why not? This is one pragmatic test which the whole world will accept. We have renounced war; *therefore*, we renounce the tools of war and the preparations for war. The world's new security can be measured this winter by the reduction of a definite quantum of the world's armaments. And the quantum, like charity, begins at home.

22nd August, 1928.

INTERNATIONAL

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION:

The Research Department of the F. P. A. is engaged this summer in developing three novel and significant activities. (1) The Director, Mr. Buell, is making a study of the organizations and methods of the administrations in the British Foreign Office. (2) The Department, under the director's guidance, is preparing a book on Europe since the war, this to be published by Macmillan & Company and to be used particularly in the thousand study circles of the Chautauqua during next winter. (3) A careful analysis is now being made of replies to a questionnaire sent by the F. P. A. in the late spring to a carefully selected group of publicists, editors, college professors, international lawyers, and world leaders in their private capacity. The questions were:

(1) Is it desirable to hold an international conference to consider the rules of maritime law?

(2) Should such a conference seek to safeguard and extend neutral rights, or should it attempt to curtail these rights in order to make the conduct of war against an aggressive state as effective as possible?

(3) Would the insistence of the United States upon its rights, in case of League action against an aggressor, make ineffective the application of League sanctions?

(4) Is uncertainty as to the attitude of the United States in regard to this question

holding up further progress in Europe toward arbitration and disarmament?

Replies have come from leading Europeans as well as from well known Americans. Their summarized opinions and any common conclusions will be utilized in some constructive fashion by the F. P. A. Evidence of the widespread interest roused by the questions is a recent editorial from the June 22 issue of the London *Morning Post*, an editorial entitled "Where Laws Are Silent". The editor of the *Post* is opposed to the holding of international conferences to consider the rules of maritime law. He believes in curtailing neutral rights, rather than safeguarding them. To the third and fourth questions this editor gave an affirmative reply.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR (WASHINGTON, D. C.):

Dr. Wirt, in three weeks in Idaho, has formed an Idaho Council for Prevention of War, with local councils in Caldwell, Nampa, Boise, Rupert, Wendell, Twin Falls, Rexburg, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Horseshoe Bend and Weiser, with a total membership of somewhat over 500 paying from 50 cents up. 25 cents of this comes to the National Headquarters for *The Bulletin*. In Oregon and Washington Doctor Wirt obtained an additional 500 members.

PHILADELPHIA STUDY GROUP:

Interest in peace, to be effective, must be backed up by exact information about some of the problems of peace. For this reason a study group is being formed in Philadelphia to consider "What Should Be the Policy of the United States Regarding Neutrality and Neutral Rights?" The group is expected to meet weekly for seven weeks from the last of October to the middle of December.

The problem of neutrality has been selected, because it offers the attraction of an unsolved problem that is of immediate practical importance. It is the neutral policy of the United States that has drawn this country into European wars in the past, and that underlies the present difficulties with England about naval disarmament.

If the group proves to be as satisfactory as the interest now being shown indicates, it is expected to organize other courses on other phases of the problems of peace. Information may be obtained from the secretary of the group, Richard R. Wood, 304 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

October Number

Should We Bind Up The Wounds?

By Paul Jones

The Logic of Defense

By E. Merrill Root

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Beginning with the number of October 1st next *FOREIGN AFFAIRS* will appear under the Editorship of
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Yearly Meeting in Germany

BY GILBERT MACMASTER

The Third Yearly Meeting of the German Society of Friends met in Bückeburg, from July 27th to 30th. Bückeburg is a town of 6000 inhabitants, beautifully located in the hills along the Weser river in the Western part of the Province of Hanover. We met July 27 at 9 o'clock in Heinemann's Forsthaus. There were about 135 people present. The session was begun with a long period of silence.

Paul Helbeck in his words of greeting spoke of the fact that we were upon historic Quaker ground. I think that this fact was

spoken. It is interesting to note at this meeting that the German Mennonites had sent an official representative in the person of Pastor Kraemer from Krefeld, and the Herrnhuter in the person of Pastor Müller of Neuwied on the Rhine.

TO-DAY'S MESSAGE ON THE BACKGROUND OF YESTERDAY

Something over 100 people went in the evening to Minden, a town of 25,000 located perhaps 10 miles from Bückeburg. At the station special street cars awaited us and

consult with Friends freely about this. He spoke of those in Germany who still keep their membership in other Yearly Meetings and again asked them to transfer their membership, if possible, feeling that it was wrong for them to draw their strength from the stronger meeting instead of giving it to the weaker one. He referred to the seeking which is going on for something which he feels that Quakers have, that is, a direct association with God. He was not clear that it is necessary to join the Quakers to get this. Schulze-Gävernitz's speech had



felt throughout the whole of the meeting, and added depth and strength to it. Minutes were read for Agnes Tierney, William Eves, Max and Mary Reich from America and for Joan M. Fry, William Wilson and Fred Tritton from England and for Pastor Kraemer from the German Mennonites. Words of greetings were read from Friends in Denmark and Austria, from the Fellowship of Reconciliation and from absent Friends in England and Germany. A cable from America from Thomas and Lael Kelly was very acceptable.

At 10 o'clock Prof. Spira spoke as the first speaker to the question of "The Basis of our Fellowship." He was followed by Joan M. Fry speaking to the same subject. Alfons Paquet made a wonderful contribution to this and in a few words pointed out that one of the deep reasons of our fellowship was the unrest within ourselves which the injustices of our social order created, and the desire to have Christ's way substituted for this.

Although the afternoon was to be given over to further consideration of the questions raised in the morning session, opportunity was given to the fraternal delegates from other denominations in Germany to

took us out to the old Quaker burial ground which is still in the hands of the Rasche family—one of the original members of the Minden Quaker group of 100 years ago. Herr Rasche kindly allowed us to go into the burial ground. Wilhelm Hubben spoke there on the history of the Minden Quakers. We then went to a High School in Minden where Prof. von Schulze-Gävernitz gave a most splendid address on "The Message of Quakerism to our Time." There were about 225 people present. Professor von Sch.-G. grouped his address under three headings: Quakerism and Protestantism; Quakerism and Catholicism; Quakerism and Capitalism. We hope that it may be possible to have this address printed in German, and perhaps given quite a wide circulation, as it was probably the best statement which has been prepared by a German on this subject.

At the opening of the second day's session, Hans Albrecht, speaking deeply of the form of admission, explained the method of admitting members. He called the method primitive, but said that perhaps in its weakness lies its strength. Often it is the best ones who hesitate to ask for admission, but who are most valuable for the meeting and the movement, and he asked these people to

made a deep impression upon him. He felt that there was something in the air—he could not give it a name or describe it.

WHAT EPISTLES MEAN TO THE GERMAN FRIENDS

Adolf Baumann was asked to report upon the epistles from the other Yearly Meetings which had been received during the past year. He had given a great deal of thought and time to their translation and nearly two hours were given over to him to present these epistles to the meeting. It was a remarkable experience for many of those present. (Many spoke to me about this afterward) to hear these loving, tender expressions of fellowship with the Y. M. from Yearly Meetings in America, England, Ireland, France, Australia and South Africa. Adolf spoke of the support which the epistles had given him. He said: "In my time of need when I was in doubt I turned to the epistles." He asked us not to accept these epistles merely as a matter of tradition, but as what they were, as heartfelt expressions of Friends to Friends.

Pastor Krämer of Krefeld speaking for the Mennonite organizations which had delegated him to come to this meeting, expressed

the hope that some form of closer work between Quakers and Mennonites could be found. He said that Quakers had given them so much indirect help, and he hoped that the Society might soon have their 100,000 members in Germany. He added, though, that numbers alone did not count. "What you do and what you will do is what counts," and he said "Help us where churchdom has gained the upper hand."

Professor Dumeril of France said: "In our section of France there are four Quakers, our nearest Quaker neighbor being in Brittany, 200 km. away." He told of the work of Quakers in France, which is known to the most of us.

Agnes Tierney spoke particularly beautifully, and her message which was read in German was understood thoroughly by all present. William Eves gave a stirring message and Fred Tritton brought the message of love and fellowship from the Germany Committee.

AMERICAN YOUNG FRIENDS ARE INTRODUCED

It was felt that the afternoon session presented a good opportunity for our young American Friends to introduce themselves to the meeting and to bring what message they might have to it. For me this was a very enjoyable session, and I felt that it was enormously appreciated by the German Friends who were present. These young people had been chosen as delegates of English and American Young Friends to the Young Friends Conference in Brussels. They had visited England and Nürnberg, in Germany, and before going to Brussels they were intending to visit Berlin and then spend a week in Königstein, holding there a sort of a summer school. Elisabeth Rotten kindly volunteered to do the translating so our young Friends were able to speak in English. The young Friends stood up in person and introduced themselves, speaking briefly.

Elizabeth Marsh as the leader of the group spoke quite fully of the mission of young Friends and their experiences on this trip, spoke of a tea given them by the captain of the ship in his rooms, and of his having said: "After the war the Quakers fed the German children, now the Germans are feeding the American Quaker children!" They were traveling on a German ship. Elisabeth Marsh told also of a meeting on board ship at which 60 persons were present.

Esther Balderston told of the activities of Young Friends in New York, and among other things that they visited different churches to speak on peace.

Esther Yardley spoke of work around Philadelphia. I think that it was she who spoke of the caravanning and her feeling that this is the climax of the caravanning work.

Marjorie Hedley and Ruth Outland followed. I was particularly pleased with the vision of the work which Ruth Outland expressed at the time, but was so interested

in what she said that I did not make any notes.

Amy Sharpless spoke about the difficulty of the language and said that when she came to Germany she felt very much like a little puppy dog who had a whole lot to say and knew no way to say it.

Alfred Jacob spoke of the Philadelphia Young Friends' work and Clarence Cunningham, a young colored man from Chicago, said that they had no organized Young Friends activities in his meeting. I was interested in what he said further about this, that is, that they have a pastoral system in their meeting, and that may be the reason why they do not have the sense of personal responsibility, and therefore no young Friends movement.

Edith Valentine told us something of the work of Friends in Canada.

Then our young English Friends spoke, one of them saying that they had no peace caravan work or work like this as the young American Friends had told of, but that they had organized to go around regularly to the smaller, weaker Monthly Meetings, and try to strengthen them as they could.

The words of these young Friends certainly did widen the vision not only of the German Young Friends but also of the older ones present, and we all felt that though we were a small group we were united through our work in many countries.

Martha Legatis spoke for the German youth, welcoming the youth from other meetings, and recommending that in future in German Yearly Meeting a place be reserved for the youth.

Gertrud Pulver brought the greetings of the Danish Friends. She had just been in Denmark visiting them. They have much trouble from the compulsory military service laws.

Ludwig Schweinitz spoke, as a German young Friend, of the work in Silesia. He said, we cannot say that we have a group of Friends in Silesia, but we will have one in time; he spoke of his hopes that the German Polish Understanding Committee which was set up in Silesia, would accomplish something.

At 8 o'clock Pastor Mensching gave an address on, "Religion, Race and Colonies." I was not able to be present at this meeting, but heard that Pastor Mensching's words left a deep impression on the hearers, and that a lively discussion followed.

On Sunday, Friends gathered in the Conference hall for a devotional service. There was a good amount of silence, and there were a number of beautiful, helpful vocal testimonies given.

At the close of the devotional meeting the Yearly Meeting convened for its final session. The chief thing to come before the session was the epistle. This was short, but contained some very deep thoughts.

The afternoon and evening of Sunday were given over for the most part to social intercourse.

Hans Albrecht and Joan M. Fry looked

into the matter of the meeting house at Pyrmont, calling upon a Catholic priest and some of the city officials, and there is a hope that the meeting house may be preserved.

Thus ended the Third Yearly Meeting of the German Friends.

NEW YORK YEARLY MEETING VACATION SCHOOLS

The boys and girls in ten meetings of New York Yearly Meeting have had the privilege of attending Vacation Bible School this year. And judging from reports they "liked it too." In all, 554 children attended these schools. Four were union schools held in cooperation with other denominations but in each case the principal of the school was a Friend. At Gasport, Friends and Congregationalists hold the school together. At Monkton, Vermont Friends and Methodists are all under the care of a Friends minister and of course they have a union Vacation School. At South Glens Falls, Friends and Methodists worked together, using both church buildings to care for the 131 children who attended. At Smyrna, Baptists, Methodists and Upperville Friends cooperated. The local chairman was a Baptist, the school was held in the Methodist church while a Friend was principal.

Poughkeepsie, Gasport and Clintondale paid most of their teachers, and at two other points, Smyrna and Perry City, the principal was employed by the Yearly Meeting Board on Religious Education. The other schools all had exceptionally able local people who supervised their own schools. We feel that an exceptionally high quality of work has been done in all of these schools. A few of them covered a period of three weeks but most of the schools ran but two weeks. Details of the work done in some of these have already appeared in the columns of *THE AMERICAN FRIEND*.

The Vacation school has proven a very helpful and popular asset in the work of Religious Education, often reaching children not touched by our regular Sunday-school sessions. Perhaps the most striking single item is the fact that at West Branch twenty five Polish children were enrolled in the Vacation Bible School and few of these children get any other religious instruction. All honor should be paid to workers in these various communities who have given so willingly of their time and talent to make these schools possible.

LEVINUS K. PAINTER,
Director of Religious Education.

He waits for His principle of brotherhood to be given a place in the worldwide life of men even at a cost like that which was paid for it at its first announcement. When Christians no longer kill one another but willingly die for one another, all nations shall come to know the love of God, which can only be made known as the cross perpetually proclaims it.—PETER AINSLIE.

Western Yearly Meeting

Devotional Periods Mark Highest Interest

The seventy-first session of Western Yearly Meeting convened at Plainfield, Indiana, on Monday, August 20th, and continued through the following Sunday. Most of the sixteen Quarterly Meetings which make up its membership, located in various parts of western Indiana and eastern Illinois, were well represented. Although the personnel changed from day to day a well sustained interest was evident in all the lines of work considered during the week.

If it can be said that at any single point the interest mounted highest it was perhaps not in connection with the consideration of organized activities but in the devotional periods under the care of Max I. Reich of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. He seemed indeed an inspired messenger of the Lord. His scholarly, yet intensely devotional, treatment of scripture, his glowing personality and his power of picturing the glory of the Master, made his service of unusual significance. He remained longer than was his original intention in order to be in the Sunday morning meeting. It was here that he seemed to mount highest in his glorification of Christ, and as he bade farewell to the large assembly and hastened away just before the close of the meeting, some felt that the experience then ending was like the sojourn of one of the great prophets of Israel.

There were others whose messages brought great inspiration. Much appreciation was expressed for the two addresses given by President W. P. Dearing of Oakland City College who spoke in the Religious Education session on "Modern Youth and Spiritual Values" and in the Young Peoples' session on "The Fine Art of Appreciation." In both the addresses he showed us the beauty of the stars but at the same time kept us in the realm of every-day human experience.

Other noteworthy addresses deserve more notice than space allows. Chief among them were: the message of May B. Belcher, a colored Y. W. C. A. Secretary of Indianapolis who spoke in the Home Mission session; Ward Applegate's address in the Foreign Mission session on the "The New Missionary Motive"; Murray Kenworthy's explanation of the new regional plan and present program of the American Friends Service Committee; the present issues in connection with prohibition as set forth by State Supt. E. S. Shumaker of the Indiana Anti-saloon League; and an exceptionally strong educational address by Dr. Warder Clyde Allee of the University of Chicago. All of the before-mentioned persons are from outside the Yearly Meeting with the exception

of Clyde Allee who is a member of Chicago Meeting.

There were yet other visitors whose services were much appreciated. Among them were: Marie Cassell, Field Secretary of the Board of Religious Education of the Five Years Meeting; Elmer C. Miller, an Evangelist of the Interdenominational Evangelistic Association; W. Glenn Roberts of New York Yearly Meeting; Isabelle Kenworthy of Oregon Yearly Meeting; and, Rachel Mary Rutter of London Yearly Meeting. The meeting felt much indebted also to the many concerned Friends who were present from Indiana Yearly Meeting. We were able to count almost a score of them.

The enlarging of the epistolary correspondence brought encouragement. In addition to the recently renewed regular correspondence with Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, letters were exchanged with Friends in Africa, Cuba and Germany, while the Yearly Meeting sent a letter, to be carried by special messengers, to the Conservative Yearly Meeting soon to convene at Sugar Grove near Plainfield. Letters received from two of the Yearly Meetings of Liberal Friends were referred to the Meeting of Ministry and Oversight for reply and the meeting adopted that method of procedure for such letters in the future.

The interests of the Five Years Meeting were presented by the delegation in attendance at the session held last October. In addition to the formal report, items of interest were presented by the delegates. The spiritual significance of the gathering was forcefully summed up by Albert L. Copeland.

Close contacts with our missionary interests were made through the presence and helpful service of Jefferson and Helen Ford, Frank and Blanche Conover, Westine Lietzman, and our ever-ready Secretaries, B. Willis Beede and Ruthanna M. Simms. One of the most interesting features of regular business procedure was the reading of the letter from Friends in Africa written in the Luragoli language. The reading was done by Jefferson Ford who was asked by the Meeting to assist in transmitting the reply.

One important item of advance should be noted. The meeting adopted the recommendation of the Finance Committee that the Voucher System be used in the distribution of funds through the Yearly Meeting Treasurer who now acts in the place of the former treasurers of standing committees.

The clerks who acted last year were continued. Albert L. Copeland served as Presiding Clerk, Homer J. Coppock as

Recording Clerk, Lilith Farlow and Anna Jane Maris as Reading Clerks, Orval Cox as Announcing Clerk.

The meeting closed with the feeling that the week had been well spent and that we were definitely girding ourselves for the practical tasks to be undertaken.

YEARLY MEETING GLEANINGS

One of the new faces we were glad to note, in the active work of the Yearly Meeting was that of David W. Day who is now a student in Butler University and is serving as pastor of the meeting at West Newton. Each evening he conducted helpful discussion groups for young people.

The cosmopolitan air which always helps was brought this time by Rachel Mary Rutter who came into the later sessions. She belongs in London Yearly Meeting but just now is a globe-trotter and brought fresh news from Friends in various parts of the world.

The Yearly Meeting was harmonious throughout but especially so when the quartette of Negro young women from Indianapolis were singing. Would that our spiritual harmony could be as pronounced as theirs of a musical character!

And speaking of harmony, an orchestra composed of young people from six different Quarterly Meetings showed us how to get into such a condition quickly and to render real service on short notice.

May B. Belcher gave us a new definition of courage. She said, "Courage is fear after it has said its prayers." With this and the life stories she told she made a great impression on her hearers.

Of the many things Max Reich gave us to ponder over we pass on the following: "Regeneration depends on a crisis and a process."

"Grace works not so much with what it finds but with what it brings."

HOMER J. COPPOCK.

WHAT IS TO BE FOUND BETWEEN THE COVERS?

Who does not remember going to grandmother's cookie jar to find it full of good, sugar coated cookies that spoke both of culinary art and love! We don't have a cookie jar, but we do have something that is full of good things. Would you not like to nibble a while at a few samples of the good news contained in the latest reports from some of our mission fields?

In the Maragoli district in East Africa between 4000 and 6000 older people have met frequently to confess their sins and to seek fellowship with Christ. The Friends in this district are planning to erect a new meetinghouse at a cost of Sh. 75,000. There is no meetinghouse in the district at present large enough to accommodate the crowds of people who want to worship God.

The hospital at Kaimosi has been crowded full throughout the year, and the Africans have become so deeply interested in medical work that they have given the

money with which to erect a Maternity Training School. Classes in hygiene, maternity training, general hospital work, and the care of the sick have been regularly conducted by Dr. Bond and Margaret R. Parker.

Last summer extensive repairs were made on the school plant in Holguin, Cuba. When school opened in the fall, 317 pupils were admitted and a hundred applicants were turned away for lack of room.

Jamaica Friends adopted a budget of \$3,390 for their work last year. The treasurer's report showed receipts for the year totaling \$3,480.

Fifty East Indian and Jamaican orphan girls are receiving a Christian training in the Lyndale Home. All of the eleven girls who have graduated from the Home are making good and witness consistently to the presence of Christ in their lives.

A fine lot of boys and girls are enrolled at the Happy Grove School. Under the fine Christian leadership of Montclair E. Hoffman, Florence Mae Smith, Alsina M. Andrews, and others the pupils are growing in intellectual and spiritual life.

The village of Ram Allah, Palestine, has a nurse who looks after the welfare of the babies. The streets are well lighted at night and are kept clean all the time. Six day schools are conducted for the boys and girls. These are by-products of the work done by Friends in the village.

In the two schools conducted by Friends in Ram Allah, more than 200 boys and girls are receiving a splendid Christian education. Several of the graduates enter Beirut University for further study. Nameh Shahla has had many opportunities to present the Christian way of life to the Mohammedan villages.

Fortunato Castillo, who represented Mexican Friends at the Five Years Meeting, is attracting a group of young people to the work of Friends in Victoria. He is a leader of outstanding ability among his own people and is useful in interdenominational work.

In spite of revolution and rumors of revolution, the West China Union University was able to continue its work throughout the past year. Robert and Margaret Simkin proved their love for their Chinese friends by staying in China throughout the period of military activity and uncertainty.

Statistics are often dull, but try these for a minute. There are 4948 Friends abroad—more than some of our American meetings can boast of. These Friends have 33 monthly meetings. Two hundred seventeen schools have an average attendance of 18,474 pupils.

For educational work, the people on the fields paid \$32,549.71 and for church work \$11,230.31, making a total of \$43,780.02. This is almost half as much as Friends in America gave for the work abroad.

These are only a few of the facts having to do with the foreign work that are set forth in the "Board Report" concerning

For Five Months

Consolidated Report of United Benevolences From April 1st to August 31st, 1928

YEARLY MEETING	GIVEN LAST YEAR	GIVEN FOR PERIOD APRIL 1ST TO AUG. 1ST
Baltimore	\$ 6,404.42	\$ 2,280.99
California	1,859.00	602.00
Canada	783.00	200.00
Indiana	27,272.54	7,943.92
Iowa	18,105.48	4,066.78
Kansas	5,845.50	1,101.15
Nebraska	2,351.24	187.91
New England	12,596.75	4,238.98
New York	3,327.83	1,699.85
North Carolina	9,574.53	5,245.08
Western	17,920.88	3,117.31
Wilmington	6,028.27	2,091.32
Oregon		1,279.44
Other Gifts		1,947.42
	\$117,293.31	\$36,002.15

BOARDS

American Friends Board Foreign Missions	\$23,866.27
Board of Home Missions	6,509.29
Peace Association	1,176.21
Young Friends Activities	1,113.23
Prohibition and Public Morals	118.09
Religious Education	377.15
Aged Ministers and Missionaries	723.64
Emergency	2,118.27
	\$36,002.15

Annual Budget 1928-1929 \$148,310.00

Proportion for Five months.....\$61,795.83

Receipts for Five months 36,002.65

Shortage for Five months\$25,793.18

Receipts for five months last year.....\$39,818.52

Shortage for five months last year\$22,028.53

your work. Wouldn't you like to have a copy of your own to read? Write to the Mission Boards, 101 South Eighth Street, Richmond, Indiana, enclosing fifteen cents and a report will be mailed to you.

MEMBERS TO SERVE ON NEW MISSION BOARD

To date a partial list of Friends who have been appointed to serve on the new Mission Board has been forwarded to the office. It is as follows:

Nebraska: Theodore Foxworthy, Inez T. Foreman.

New York: Wm. C. Taber, George Wood.

New England: Moses Bailey, Mary Paige Ware.

North Carolina: J. Waldo Woody, Nathan D. Andrews, Clara I. Cox.

Wilmington: O. Herschel Folger, Laura H. Farquhar, Lucy Compton.

Western: Sylvester Jones, Charles Coffin, Mary Miars Harold, Mary Hiatt.

Indiana: Charles M. Woodman, Everett Reece, Flora T. Sayers, Elizabeth H. Emerson.

Iowa: Charles O. Whitely, Ellison R. Purdy, Howard W. Cope.

Baltimore and Kansas Yearly Meetings will make their appointments later this year. No word has been received from California and Canada regarding their appointments.

No man oppresses thee, O free and independent franchiser; but does not this stupid pewter-pot oppress thee? No son of Adam can bid thee come and go; but this absurd pot of heave wet can and does. Thou art in the thrall not of Cedric the Saxon, but of thine own brutal appetites, and this accursed dish of liquor. And thou protest of thy liberty, thou entire blockhead!

—THOMAS CARLYLE.

QUAKERDOM • AT • LARGE

A recent visitor at the Central Offices was a New York Friend, A. Gertrude Jacob, instructor in Health Education in the Thomas Jefferson High School of Brooklyn and Chairman of the Physical Education Department for Girls in the Jamaica High School, Jamaica, Long Island. She has recently brought out a book, "Personal Hygiene," which is receiving hearty commendation and which we hope to review in these columns in the near future.

Jane Summerhayes, Bible teacher of the Cincinnati Virginia Asher Business Women's Council, and Rachel Mary Rutter of London Yearly Meeting, who were in attendance at Indiana Yearly Meeting, gave talks before the Richmond Virginia Asher Council, the former emphasizing Christian love as a medium of tolerance of human frailties and a channel for spiritual development. The latter told of her travels and experiences in Africa. Their presence and message were much appreciated.

To fill vacancies occurring at the Central Offices, two Friends came last week from eastern Yearly Meetings to take positions. One was Edna E. Wetherald of Bryantown, Maryland, a graduate of Earlham College a year ago, who for the past year has been studying at Bryn Mawr College as the Earlham honor student. She becomes general bookkeeper at the Offices. The other is Florence E. Ledbetter of Greensboro, North Carolina, who takes a position in the Business Department of the Publication Board. She has recently completed a year's work at Hartford in Religious Education and allied subjects.

"Our Debt to the Quakers," was the theme of an address by Dr. W. T. Whitsett before the twenty-first annual meeting of the Springfield Memorial Association at High Point, North Carolina, on August 18, an extract of the address appearing in the *Greensboro Patriot*. He gave a historical sketch of the development of Friends in Guilford County, mentioning particularly the work of Allen Jay and of Joseph Moore and pointed out that slavery was the subject which differentiated Friends in the South from other religious bodies. "It was opposition to slavery that made Southern Quakerism what it was." He commended most heartily the work of Guilford College, especially since 1888 when it enlarged its program of service.

Ruth Hinshaw Spray, who has resided in Colorado for many years, but who at present is making her home in Detroit with her son-in-law and daughter, Oscar and

Mary Moon, has been visiting friends in Richmond. She was thus enabled to fulfill a long-felt desire to visit the headquarters of the Five Years Meeting. Ruth Spray was graduated at Earlham College fifty-four years ago and judging from her intelligent interest in and ever-widening outlook upon, world movements of progress, her day of graduation was indeed a *Commencement* occasion. She thinks that the good days are not all in the past by any means and feels that Friends have never had before them the promising and alluring opportunities for service that are now open.

While visiting relatives in the vicinity of Richmond, Herbert Nicholson of Greensboro, North Carolina, visited us one day last week. He represents the branch of the Nicholson family, of which his uncle, Timothy Nicholson, was doubtless the outstanding exemplar, which remained in the "tar-heel" state. On his way to Richmond, Herbert Nicholson visited his daughter, Mary, at Portsmouth, Ohio, where she is an apt student in the school of aviation. To celebrate her father's presence she took a flight in which she dropped from her plane in a parachute—a stunt at which the father was a not too enthusiastic spectator. However, he evidently caught something of the spirit of aviation and its development for he confidently predicts that within a year or so visiting Friends from up this way will "hop off" to North Carolina Yearly Meeting, landing at an airport at Guilford College.

Perhaps Friends generally have not known of the prominent part which an Iowa Quakeress had on the program at the time of Herbert Hoover's recent homecoming to West Branch. Shortly before the date of the celebration, Alice Heald Mendenhall of South English, was surprised on the receipt of a telegram from the Hoover headquarters at Chicago informing her that they had taken the liberty of putting her down on the program for a short speech. That she more than rose to the occasion is indicated in a statement in the *Des Moines Register*, making the following reference to her: "But it remained for a woman, a Quaker woman, to provide the dramatic heights of the sunshiny afternoon." Alice H. Mendenhall attended the World's Conference of Friends in London in 1920 and is the author of an excellent booklet setting forth the contributions made to social reform by early Friends.

Illustrative of the stimulating contacts and illuminating experiences enjoyed by students and residents of the Friends Hostel in Geneva, we quote the following

extract from a letter written by a young Friend: "The daughter of President Masyark of Czecho-Slovakia was a dinner guest this week." She is a most delightful person and has a most pleasing personality; can converse in English, French, German, Czech, and several Slavic languages. She related the experiences of her father and herself during the early days of the war, including experiences with Austrian spies in Switzerland; her two brothers forced into the Austrian army; her sister imprisoned; and her mother surrounded by Austrian spies in Prague. Her description of the formation of the Czecho-Slovakia state was most fascinating. The part that gripped one most was the statement that her father believed he was performing a mission and that nothing could harm him."

NEWS OF OUR MEETINGS

On Monday night, August 27, the Loyal Workers and Searchlight Classes of Courtland Avenue, Kokomo, Indiana, sponsored a farewell reception for the retiring pastor, Homer G. Biddlecum, and his wife. A brief, but excellent, program had been arranged, and a beautiful bridge lamp was presented as an expression of affection and appreciation. On Wednesday members of Russiaville and West Middleton Meetings arrived with trucks and wagons, and moved Homer Biddlecum and wife to their new home, the parsonage at Russiaville, Indiana, where they succeed Richard Wiles in the Russiaville and West Middleton work.

Tilman and Abbie Hobson, have returned to their home, 312 Cypress Avenue, Pasadena, California, from an extensive Gospel Team tour in which they were favored in ministering to the multitudes. They are now available for revivals and Bible conferences, and may be reached at the above address.

Ackworth Quarterly Meeting was held at Ackworth, Iowa, August 18 and 19. The Ministry and Oversight meeting reported that there seems a lack of responsibility on the part of the members. Most of the meetings were using the young people in the evening service. Three meetings reported holding Vacation Bible School with 140 in attendance. The missionary activities are quite efficient in most of the meetings. One meeting held a missionary conference which was very helpful. They also took part in the missionary reading contest. The meeting was glad for the presence of Moses Mendenhall from Earlham, and Carry Butler from Des Moines. Moses Mendenhall brought a very helpful message

Saturday morning. Basket dinner was served at the church both Saturday and Sunday. The young people's meeting on Sunday afternoon was well attended. Lyle Ware, dean of men from Penn College spoke. Max Luceena, also told his life story. All were much interested in his experience and hardships of life and felt much better acquainted with him when he finished. Some young people from Des Moines meeting rendered several beautiful musical numbers. The meeting adjourned to meet at Middelriver in November in place of Motor.

Meeting under a deep sense of our dependence upon the heavenly Father, Cherokee Quarterly Meeting of Friends assembled at Cherokee, Oklahoma, August 31 to September 2. The meeting opened Friday morning with very good attendance. A. J. Bales, pastor of the Ringwood meeting led in the worship hour. Following a period of worship the meeting on Ministry and Oversight met for its regular business session. The reports on "State of Society" were a source of much satisfaction as the spiritual condition of the leaders of the church was indicated by each report. Visiting ministers and Christian workers in attendance were Aaron McKinney, pastor of the Hopewell meeting, Haviland Quarterly Meeting and Cora Kershner, representing the board of Temperance and Social Reform of Kansas Yearly Meeting. The messages of Aaron McKinney were indeed under the direction and blessing of God. His ministry was greatly appreciated. Coming at a time when national issues are paramount we feel deeply grateful to our heavenly Father for the presence and ministry of Cora Kershner. Many were heard to say, "This is the best Quarterly Meeting that we have been privileged to attend for some time."

QUARTERLY MEETING IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Wessington Springs Quarterly Meeting of Friends met in Empire Meetinghouse near Vale, South Dakota, August 25-26, 1928. The devotional services on Saturday were led by Walter H. Wilson, General Superintendent of Nebraska Yearly Meeting, he speaking of Christ and his message and Alice Butterfield, Edwin Hanson and wife aiding in song and praise. Beautiful flowers decorated the church.

The dinner hour was full of social greeting and the afternoon session showed representatives present from Harmony, Aurora and Empire meetings. The committee to confer with Hay Springs and other monthly meetings in Northwest Nebraska as to a new Quarterly Meeting, to include Empire in S. D., reported progress and was continued. The following message was sent to Herbert C. Hoover: "We wish to commend thee for the stand taken on Prohibition and the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to our National Consti-

tution. We have full faith in thy integrity and ability to promote the highest and best in our civilization and pledge our every effort for thy election next November to the chief office of our land."

The rush of irrigation and of harvest kept some men away from the Sunday services, but the little white meetinghouse was filled to overflowing. The Sunday-school hour was an inspiration under the leadership of Lester Farrell, the lesson being on Paul the Evangelist. About twenty young people by special songs opened the morning service, and Walter Wilson again carried his hearers in a consideration of the work of Jesus in Galilee. Harry Foreman and his wife of Columbus, Nebraska, brought a message showing the work of Friends Missions on home and foreign fields. A letter from Eva Rae Marshall, teacher in Ram Allah, Palestine, was read.

Many Friends were present from Rapid City, the Black Hills, Sundance, Wyoming, points in Nebraska and other localities, and the dinner hour gave the women of Empire opportunity to show their skill to the satisfaction of over 200 which more than filled the dining room tables.

The afternoon meeting was led by Inez Foreman, Yearly Meeting Missionary Chairman, when the young people again led in song and Edwin Hanson of Harmony spoke on the Unrecognized Christ, telling the old, old story in an effective manner. Water ditches and farm chores received attention as the sun sank beyond the hills, but the lighted meetinghouse called a busy folk again to listen to fine singing and an inspirational message, on the real work of Christ who drove the money changers from the Temple and pointed them to higher and better things, given by Superintendent Walter Wilson.

Our Lord came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them. He could die at the hands of a mob, but he could not be a single enemy to a single person in that mob. He could be put to death by others but he could put no man to death. He came to stop brothers shedding their brothers' blood.

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LOW PREMIUMS

LOW NET COST

ARCHITECT, BUILDER AND WOMAN MISSIONARY

About five miles from Port Antonio, Jamaica, is a little Friends meeting known as Burlington. Mary E. White has been interested in this meeting for some years past and has given much of her time and effort to building up a group of Friends. The old meetinghouse has long been inadequate, and the people have desired a better place in which to worship.

Mary E. White writes most interestingly of the building of the foundation. "In Burlington, or Snowhill Community, the home must either have water tanks or carry their water a mile and a half. We had only a rum puncheon for a tank at the meetinghouse. Before starting to build, it became necessary to consider first a tank. Some were opposed to building a tank if a certain one of the members was to use it. I told the people that if they did not want a church tank, we would make it mission property; and they would have no part in it. The tank would belong to the house but it was going to be made. The tank is made and everybody is happy. The inside measurements are 6x6x7—four feet under ground and three above. The ground was almost solid stone; so the men were glad to stop digging at four feet. The people did a great deal of free labor. We have no covering yet, but the zinc off the old veranda at the church will be used later. Our outlay was thirteen pounds, and a few shillings over. Now we are ready to talk about the new building.

"It just seemed that a stone church was so far beyond us that I could not consider it. We got prices on 'nogging'—cement structure, re-enforced but built around a wooden frame. All told, that was two hundred pounds completed. That, too, seemed beyond the people—with sickly soil to cultivate and no work on the property; so we made a plan of a frame structure.

"By this time the new tank was full of water though we have had a drought most of the summer. There never did seem to be so many stones all about and they never were so troublesome, and the necessity of having them removed was urgent. If we had

frame house, there was nothing the people could do. Then arose the great problem so of getting their gardens cleared of this extra stone that so suddenly became a nuisance. We decided to try out a foundation of stone in place of pillars of cement. Denominationalism, race, poverty—all faded away. Men, women, and children turned out night after night to work carrying and reaking stone.

"The foundation was completed early in July. It stood nine inches high at the upper side and five feet at the lower, and is eighteen by thirty feet in size. The fifth of July was set for corner stone laying, but the season was very rainy. I could only tell the Lord that it was His church, His day, and His debt—for we needed just £21-5-0 for the foundation expense. The rain held up for a time. Some people came. The service started; and then, Oh! how it poured! People ran to their cars; and all that could filled the old building. A few went home. We had Rev. McLarty of the Wesleyan church from Kingston. He was equal to the situation and gave us a very happy service. The young people of Buff Bay helped with the singing. Our chief cornerstone 'layer' was in Circuit Court as witness in a murder trial and could not be with us. Imagine if you can, our feelings when we counted our collection and found we had just £21-6-0. We plan to proceed on our building the first of September."

A CHINA MISSIONARY TEA

An annual event, a Missionary Tea was held August 16, 1928, at the beautiful little cottage of Rufus M. Jones in South China, Maine, with a gratifying number present who enjoyed their hospitality. The missionary talk by Rufus M. Jones was followed by different speakers, among them Mae Thayer who has been serving in Chin Ling College in China, and Mary Hoxie Jones told of the true missionary spirit manifested at the recent Young Friends Conference and of the work of Crystal Bird.

At Ram Allah there is need of a Domestic Science building to facilitate teaching the girls the art of home keeping. This had long been a fond desire of Ermina Jones Totah, to whose memory this building will be erected. It seemed fitting that her home people at South China should be first to offer their contribution to raise an amount, which they believe other meetings will be glad to help on, until sufficient is raised.

A ten-day Vacation Bible School was held in August under the leadership of Susan Sisson Jones. Splendid Old Testament History drill and narration of Bible stories was given to over thirty children. On the closing day exhibition was made to friends, of their handwork and a lively oral review. One girl showed the ground plan of the Tabernacle with the furniture in place, and a diagram of the encampment of the Israelites during their march.

Rally Day Supplies Should be Ordered at Once

So that you may be assured of receiving them in plenty of time, we would like to have your order for Rally Day materials now.

We have postcards suitable for all ages and will give careful attention to the filling of your order. All of the cards sell for 20c per dozen, \$1.25 per hundred.

Three types of Rally Day tags are being featured, as follows:

No. 404. An ear of corn designed in four colors, carrying a quotation from Mark 4:28.

No. 484. A magnet, printed in red and silver, quoting Heb. 10:22.

No. 486. A shield, printed in four colors, quoting Eph. 6:14.

These all sell at 20c per dozen, \$1.00 per hundred

Programs

RALLY DAY SERVICE No. 1

This contains three separate programs, one for Beginners and Primary, one for Juniors and Intermediates, and one for Seniors, Young People and Adults. Per copy 8c, per dozen 85c.

RALLY DAY SERVICE No. 2

This is for the entire school and is particularly adapted to small schools. Per copy 8c, per dozen 85c.

RALLY DAY SERVICE No. 3

This is so arranged that it may be given by the separate departments, or by the school as a whole. It contains plenty of music and also provides opportunity for the reciting of portions of scripture. Per copy 8c, per dozen 85c.

STANDARD RALLY DAY BOOK No. 1

This contains Part One, a complete Rally Day service, and the balance of the book contains playlets, recitations, dialogs and songs for separate use. Price 25c.

PARAMOUNT RALLY DAY BOOK

This is another book containing drills, dialogs, recitations, songs and playlets and is very useful for small schools which find it best to assemble their own programs. Price 25c.

Friends Book and Supply House

101 South Eighth Street

Richmond, Indiana

CATHOLICISM VERSUS PROTESTANTISM

In reply to many requests for the best books for the average person to read who wishes authoritative data on the differences between the Catholic and Protestant churches, the School of Religious Education and Social Service of Boston University has issued the following statement:

Without doubt two of the most important questions which the coming national political campaign will raise among religious leaders are the following:

1. What are the distinctive positions of the Roman Catholic church and the Protestant churches on such questions as these?

- a. The relation of the church and the state.
- b. The church and the right of private judgment.
- c. The church and marriage.
- d. The church and politics.
- e. The church and education.

On these questions the Catholic and Protestant churches take radically different positions.

2. How can the various branches of the Protestant church, holding common positions on many important questions, most effectually cooperate in securing essential Protestant unity on matters of mutual agreement?

The Catholic position (impartially set forth by a Protestant) on the five problems named in question one above is most clearly set forth in Charles C. Marshall's volume, "The Roman Catholic Church and the Modern State," 350 pages, \$2.50, published by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York, N. Y. The Protestant position on these questions is admirably set forth in Clarence R. Athearn's volume "Interchurch Government," 377 pages, \$3.00, published by The Century Company, 353 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. This latter book also presents what many believe to be a most comprehensive and scholarly analysis of the problems involved in question two above.

If one cannot have a large library on the two most widely discussed problems in political and religious circles, these two books will furnish clear, authoritative and timely treatments of the basic problems, and a wealth of specific illustrative material which will be invaluable to all who wish to be well informed on these widely debated problems at this critical time.

ELVIRA GRIFFIN HINSHAW

Elvira Hinshaw, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca Griffin, was born March 22, 1846, in Wayne County, Indiana, and passed from works to reward, August 17, 1928, at the home of her daughter, Kathryn Jones, near Iowa Falls, Iowa, aged 82 years.

When ten years of age she moved with her parents to Pilot Grove, Lee County, where she grew to young womanhood, under the influence of a gracious Christian

mother, attending the public schools and later Spring Creek Academy. She was united in marriage to Ezra W. Hinshaw, of Richland, Keokuk County, in 1863. To this union twelve children were born, two passing away in infancy and three others after maturity. In 1883 the family moved to Hardin County, which with the exception of a few years in Oskaloosa has been her home, residing in or near New Providence.

Converted in early life, she was an active Christian worker, being recorded a minister of the Gospel by Chester Monthly Meeting and preaching as the way opened at Chester and Highland Meetings and for a few months for the Aurora Friends in South Dakota. Her religion was not simply a creed but a life lived moment by moment in the home and community.

The husband, four sons and three daughters, survive her.

BIRTHS

MENDENHALL—To Raymond E. and Hazel Hanson Mendenhall, Columbus, Ohio, August 31, 1928, a daughter, Mildred Edith.

DEATHS

FRY—At Indianola, Iowa, August 17, 1928, Gulielma G. Fry, daughter of Evan and Asenath George, in her 77th year. Except for thirteen years in Kansas, most of her life was spent near Ackworth, her birthplace, or Bear Creek, Iowa. Her husband, William H. Fry, with whom she shared life's experiences for almost fifty years preceded her seven years. Of eight children born to this union, six are living to bear witness to her devoted Christian life. She was a faithful supporter of the Friends church, in which she held her birthright membership, applying its ideals in useful service in her home and among her neighbors. Interment at Bear Creek cemetery.

WORKER AVAILABLE

Is there a place for a married man 35, a Penn College graduate, with preaching and teaching experience. Was a member of Reconstruction unit. Write _____ care of THE AMERICAN FRIEND.

SCHEDULE OF YEARLY MEETINGS

With time and place of meeting and name and address of Presiding Clerk.

Baltimore: Sedley, Virginia; September 26;

Lindley D. Clark, Recording Clerk, 301 Stewart Building, Baltimore, Md.

Kansas: Wichita, Kansas; October 16; Vida R. Pribbenow, Rose Hill, Kansas, Recording Clerk.

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NOTICE

Owing to the death of Edmund Stanley, Clerk of Kansas Yearly Meeting, Vida R. Pribbenow, the Recording Clerk has been designated to receive all communications in connection with the Yearly Meeting. Her address is Rose Hill, Kansas.

MONEY ON OLD LETTERS

Look in that old trunk up in the garret and send me all the old envelopes up to 1880. Do not remove the stamps from the envelopes. You keep the letters. I will pay highest prices. GEO. H. HAKES, 290 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL MEETING DIRECTORY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

4413 Indiana Ave. Take Indiana Surface Car, or South Side Elevated to 43d. Bible School 9:45; Worship 11:00 a. m. Second Sunday each month is Suburban day, with luncheon served at 12:30 and Discussion Group meeting at 2:00. Arnold E. Vaught, Pastor, 5618 Drexel Ave. Telephone Midway 0213. Names and addresses of Friends coming to Chicago should be sent to the above address.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Cincinnati Friends Meeting is held in the Carson Lodge Room, 218 Ludlow Avenue, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio. Bible School, 10:15, and Meeting of Worship, 11 a. m. Ministers, Henry G. and Jane Sumnerhayes, address, 321 East 33rd Street, Covington, Kentucky. Visitors welcome.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Detroit Monthly Meeting of Friends, 2691 Joy Road, near Linwood. Take Fourteenth or Clairmount cars. Bible School 10:00 a. m. Meetings for Worship, 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. A cordial invitation to all friends everywhere. Pastor Ira C. Dawes, 2662 Pasadena Ave. Phone Arlington 7532J. Church Phone, Euclid 4088.

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